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From the Society

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. III.

1848--1849.

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NEWARK, N. J.

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1849.

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ERRATA.

Page 3, line 4 from bottom, for "28" read 37.

Page 3, line 3 from bottom, for "4" read 7.

Page 3. The name of Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq., should have been added to the number of Honorary Members deceased.

Page 5, line 29, for "Society" read *Secretary*.

Page 6, line 10 from bottom, for "Sections" read *Archives*.

Page 7, line 12, for "State" read *States*.

Page 17, line 11, for "1819" read 1719.

Page 60, line 6, for "at times" read *then*.

Page 146, line 25, for "ordered" read *induced*.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. III.

1848.

No. 1.

TRENTON, *January 20th*, 1848.

THE SOCIETY met at this place this day in accordance with the by-laws, the President, Judge HORNBLOWER, in the chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, on motion of Mr. GIFFORD, of Newark, the minutes of the last January meeting were also read; and the reconsideration of the resolution of approval adopted at the subsequent meeting was moved by him with a view of supplying an apparent deficiency in the record, but on putting the question the motion was lost.

The Corresponding Secretary stated, that since his last report, communications had been exchanged with the Historical Societies of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, the American Antiq. Society, the New England Hist. and Genealogical Society, and other institutions, and laid upon the table letters from the Rev. O. M. JOHNSON, of Orange county, New York, a corresponding member, transmitting a book for the library and promising an original MS. Discourse relating to the history of Deckertown in this State—from the Rev. WM. COGSWELL, D. D., of Boston, in acknowledgment of his election as an honorary member of the Society—from Major JAMES D. GRAHAM, of U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps, accompanying, and explanatory of, several valuable Maps and Charts presented by him to the Society—from WM. MEDILL, Esq., of the office of Indian Affairs, transmitting an extended series of inquiries respecting the Indian Tribes of America, with a view to the collection of materials for the illustration of

their past history and present condition, in compliance with a resolution of the last Congress—from Mr. SAMUEL HAZARD, of Philadelphia, drawing the attention of the Society to an intended publication of the “Annals of Pennsylvania”—and from others in relation to the Society’s operations.

He also read letters from Col. ROBT. G. JOHNSON, the First Vice President, declining a re-election, as the infirmities of age would probably prevent his taking hereafter an active part in the business of the Society: and stating that he had recently compiled a historical sketch of several of the most respectable families in the southern portion of the State, tracing back relationships to the individuals who first immigrated.

He also reported, that “having been entrusted by the Executive Committee with the exclusive charge of the Library during the last year, and the Society having by resolution accepted the proffer made by the Essex Board of Chosen Freeholders of the use of a room in the Court House at Newark, for the temporary accommodation of the Books, he has had them removed thither; and, with the assistance of the Recording Secretary, has so arranged them, that they may be referred to conveniently by the members.

“With the exception of a few volumes and pamphlets, still in the possession of the donors, or with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Library of the Society may now for the first time be said to be accessible; as heretofore, for the want of a suitable apartment, the books have been deposited in different hands at various places.

There are at present of bound or separate volumes about	650
Of which were obtained by purchase,	126
By donations, about	524

“These, with about 300 pamphlets, many of them highly valuable,—also received in donations—together with a number of maps and about 800 manuscripts—original and copies—constitute the germ of a library, which it is believed, under judicious management, will generate a taste and fondness for historical disquisition and research, and enhance the literary character of the State.

“It is hoped that the members generally will use their exertions to secure for it every work calculated to advance the objects had in view by the Society.

“There are many single volumes scattered through the State, of little value to the present possessors, which if gathered would materially add to the value of the collection; and most of these, by the exer-

cise of proper influence, could without doubt be obtained as donations—or, if necessary, be purchased. It is especially desirable that complete files of the various newspapers which have been, or are now, published in the State, should be procured.

“The following are the only files which have yet been obtained, and many of these, it will be observed, are imperfect. They are specified in order that the members may supply the deficiencies if in their power :

The New Jersey Gazette from February, 1779, to March, 1780—from December, 1780, to April, 1781—from August, 1784, to September, 1785—from February, 1795, to August, 1797—and from September, 1792, to June, 1794—from Sept., 1796, to Feb’y, 1799, complete.

The New Jersey Journal from February, 1782, to February, 1783.

The New Brunswick Gazette and Weekly Monitor from July, 1787, to May, 1789.

Trenton Federalists and True Americans from January, 1803, to October, 1805.

The Newark Centinel of Freedom from November, 1810, to December, 1811, nearly complete.

The New York Post Boy for 1749 and 1750, and the *Pennsylvania State Gazette* for 1757, 8, 9.”

He suggested that applications should be made to the Conductors of the present periodicals of the State for complete files of their respective journals, and also to the different State Legislatures for their published public documents.

The Treasurer, Mr. T. J. STRYKER, reported that the receipts of the Society during the last year amounted to \$580 95; the expenditures to \$821 69; and that the balance in the treasury was \$269 85—with a large sum of arrearages due from members. The report was referred to Messrs. Cooley and Alofsen, who subsequently presented it duly audited.

The Rev. D. V. McLEAN, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then submitted the Annual Report of the progress of the Society.

During the year four of the resident and one of the honorary members of the Society have been removed by death, viz: Elias B. Caldwell, of Cape May, grandson of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Revolutionary memory; Thomas G. Haight, of Monmouth County; Jacob D. Edwards, of Elizabethtown; Wm. A. Hays, of Burlington Co., and Chancellor Kent, of New York. During the year 28 resident and 4 corresponding members have been added, making the whole number of resident members at the present time 357, corresponding 40, and honorary 22.

During the year about 130 volumes and 200 pamphlets have been added to the Library by purchase and donation.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported as follows :

“ Since the last report three numbers of the 2nd volume of the Proceedings of the Society have been published, and another number is now passing through the press which will complete the volume, and bring down the proceedings of the Society to the present time.

“ The Committee regret to report that this important publication, so necessary to secure the great object and ends of the Society, is not sufficiently supported. They deem its continuance greatly desirable. It is a medium of communication with other Societies, and with all our donors throughout the country. It is a cheap medium of giving publicity to historical papers not of sufficient extent to make a volume—and it keeps our Society and its objects constantly before the public. If every member of the Society would subscribe and regularly pay for it, this would accomplish the end. And the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be authorized and directed to send a copy of our quarterly publication to each member of the Society ; and that all such as do not return the same shall be considered as subscribers to it.”

The Rev. D. V. McLEAN doubted the propriety and the success of the proposed measure, and therefore moved that the resolution be laid on the table : which was lost.

Bishop DOANE moved an amendment to the effect, that each member of the Society be notified of the deficiency in the number of subscribers to the periodical, and be requested to forward subscriptions therefor.

The amendment was lost ; and the question recurring upon the resolution as reported by the Committee, it was adopted.

Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on the Colonial Document Fund, reported that no progress had been made in collecting the amount proposed to be raised, in consequence of most of the Committee deeming it impracticable : and as the Society at its last meeting had authorized the presentation of the subject again to the Legislature, he moved that the Committee be discharged—which was agreed to.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Nominations, reported upon the names of 14 resident, 11 corresponding, and 3 honorary members, who were all duly elected ; and new nominations were received.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Doane, W. N. Wood, J. G. King, S. G. Potts and Kirkpatrick, a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also announced the Standing Committees as follows:

On Publications.—Messrs. Duer, Murray, C. King, Cooley, J. S. Condit, Wm. B. Kinney, W. A. Whitehead.

On Purchases.—Messrs. Wm. B. Kinney, J. J. Chetwood, D. V. McLean, Doane and Mickle.

On Statistics.—Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, S. G. Potts, Bradley, J. P. Jackson and A. Q. Keasbey.

On Nominations.—Messrs. Murray, John S. Condit and Professor Maclean.

Judge DUER stated, in substance, that the papers of Lord Stirling which had been recently discovered in the New York Historical Society, as noticed at a previous meeting, had been placed at his disposal by that institution, for the purpose of enabling him to make copies of such as he might think it advisable to add to the collection already in the possession of this Society; that he had been some time engaged in transcribing them, and in appending explanatory notes, with the view of placing a MS. volume in the library; and that as no acknowledgment had as yet been made to the New York Society for its liberality in furnishing the materials which had been used in the preparation of the Life of Lord Stirling, constituting the 2d volume of the Society's Collections, he would offer the resolutions which follow:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby presented to the New York Historical Society for their courtesy and liberality in permitting copies to be taken of the Stirling Papers in their possession, for the benefit and use of this Society.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Corresponding Society to the New York Historical Society.

The Resolutions were adopted.

Judge DUER being called to the chair by the President, the special business before the Society then came up, being the amendment to the Constitution reduced to writing by General Wall at the last meeting and entered upon the Journal, viz:

"In article VIII. to strike out "the Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex," and insert—*The Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the City of Trenton, in the County of Mercer.*"

The Rev. D. V. McLEAN moved to postpone the subject until 3 o'clock, P. M.; but—after some remarks by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Gen.

Wall, Dr. Murray, and Mr. W. Rutherford—withdrew the proposition ; and on motion of Judge HORNBLOWER, it was

Resolved, That the discussion on the proposed amendment to the Constitution now before the Society, shall cease at half-past 3, and the question thereon be then taken.

A debate then ensued, in which the amendment was advocated by General Wall, the Rev. Mr. McLean and Rev. Mr. Starr, and opposed by Dr. Murray, Messrs. Frelinghuysen and C. Parker.

The hour for closing the debate having arrived, Mr. JAS. G. KING called for the ayes and noes, and Messrs. Bradley and Starr were appointed tellers.

Those who voted in the *affirmative* were Messrs. Cooley, Doane, J. Ewing, Field, Fort, Hammell, Hamilton, Halsted, Halsted, Jr., Kirkpatrick, Lawrence, Marsh, Marcellus, J. D. Miller, Milspaugh, Mills, A. C. McLean, D. V. McLean, Mairs, Olden, J. Patterson, Pearson, Redmond, Richards, J. Rodgers, Ryerson, Starr, Stratton, W. P. Sherman, J. C. Schenck, Stryker, Wall, Williamson—33.

Those who voted in the *negative* were, Alofsen, Bradley, J. J. Chetwood, Coles, Cogswell, Condit, Crosby, Davison, Duer, Duryce, Frelinghuysen, Goble, Grover, R. T. Haines, Hillyer, Hornblower, Hubbell, Jackson, Johns, J. G. King, Kinney, T. T. Kinney, J. A. Miller, Morris, Murray, Ogden, A. B. Paterson, C. Parker, R. K. Rodgers, W. Rutherford, L. A. Smith, Sykes, Tonnele, Van Pelt, W. A. Whitehead, Wood—36.

So the amendment was lost.

On motion of Mr. O. S. HALSTED, Jr., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS the New Jersey Legislature by a concurrent resolution has appointed a committee to examine a certain book of manuscripts now in the State Library, consisting of letters and other important matter relative to the War of the Revolution—and also such other manuscripts as may be found among the sections of the State worth preserving, with a view of their publication for the use of the State and for distribution: and Whereas it is highly important that such manuscripts and books as illustrate the past should be preserved and published,—therefore,

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society do hereby express their gratification at the action already taken by the Legislature upon this subject, and trust that such further measures will be adopted as may tend to facilitate and secure a result so desirable.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be presented to the President

of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with a request that the same be laid before those bodies.

In furtherance of the suggestions of the Acting Librarian, Mr. W. M. B. KINNEY moved the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to make application, by circular or otherwise, to the conductors of the different periodicals of the State, to place at the disposal of the Society, to be deposited in the library,—so far as may be in their power,—files of their respective Journals, either of past or future years.

Resolved, That the President of the Society be authorized to apply to the different Executives of the State, for such legislation as may place at the disposal of the Society, to be deposited in the library, such published public documents as they may be at liberty to present to the Society.

On motion of Dr. MURRAY,

Resolved, That the President of the Society be requested to solicit from the several authors of this State copies of their works to be presented to M. Vattermare.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY drew the attention of the Society to its action in reference to the papers of Governor Franklin which were thought to be in Paris. As directed, he had communicated by letter on several occasions with the American Consul at Paris on the subject, but from some cause unknown to him his letters had remained unanswered.

Mr. BRADLEY then offered the following resolution, which was adopted—

Resolved, That the President of the Society be requested to address a communication to the American Minister at Paris, or other person residing there, as he may deem advisable—with the view of obtaining information relative to the papers of Governor Franklin.

After some remarks in reference to the system of International Exchanges, introduced by Mr. A. Vattermare and the obligations of the Society to that gentleman for the donation made by him to the Library,

Mr. J. P. JACKSON offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to present in behalf of this Society to M. Vattermare its grateful sense of his generous courtesy and liberality exhibited in the donation of a number of valuable works to this Society, and that three copies of the Society's publications be presented to M. Vattermare.

Bishop DOANE, from the Committee appointed to nominate officers, reported the following names—

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, *President.*

ROBERT G. JOHNSON, }
PETER D. VROOM, } *Vice Presidents.*
JAMES PARKER, }

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, (Newark,) *Corresponding Secretary.*

JOHN S. CONDIT, (Newark,) *Recording Secretary.*

JAMES ROSS, (Newark,) *Treasurer.*

And for the *Executive Committee*—

DANIEL V. MCLEAN, NICHOLAS MURRAY, WILLIAM B. KINNEY,
ARCHER GIFFORD, STACY G. POTTS, JOHN MACLEAN, LITTLETON
KIRKPATRICK, GEORGE W. DOANE, ELIAS B. D. OGDEN.

Which gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year. The Society deemed it due to the distinguished services of the venerable Colonel Johnson to continue him as first Vice President, notwithstanding his letter declining the office. The Society, at half-past 4, adjourned for dinner.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Society met in the evening, pursuant to adjournment Mr. CHARLES KING asked leave to introduce a resolution relating to the system of Inter-National Exchanges under the direction of M. Vattemare.

Leave being granted, Mr. K. proceeded to say, that having been unavoidably detained from the meeting in the morning, when he had designed to present the resolution he was now about to offer, he would not occupy much time in relating its objects. He had seen with pleasure the resolution passed by the Society in the morning in relation to M. Vattemare, and only now wished to add to it what would carry out in the most effectual manner the object of that resolution.

Of the enterprise to which M. Vattemare has consecrated so many years, so much time, effort and money, the Society need not any fresh illustration. They had in their own possession gratifying evidence of its results, and the State had recently acknowledged very valuable works presented, through the instrumentality of M. Vattemare, to its legislature by the Chamber of Deputies of France, and other public authorities of that Kingdom.

But it might not be generally known, and that was the point at which he (Mr. K.) was aiming, that in this labor of love, this genuine and original enterprise of philanthropy, this self-imposed mission for

making better known to each other the nations of the earth, by an interchange of their intellectual treasures, and their works of art and utility, M. Vattemare was an unpaid volunteer—that he not only gave his time, his zeal, but his money, for the moving about from place to place, and from nation to nation, with large accumulation of books, engravings, &c., cost a great deal of money. In view of these, the Legislature of the States of Maine and Massachusetts had each voted several hundred dollars, to be paid to M. Vattemare to defray the necessary expenses of his agency, and New York had done likewise.

Mr. K. then read a letter from Dr. T. R. Beck, of Albany, one of the Regents of the University of N. Y., setting forth the appropriations made by two consecutive Legislatures for the object and put at the disposal of the Regents aforesaid, in order to be paid to M. Vattemare.

It was in the hope and belief that New Jersey would follow these good examples that Mr. K. now proposed a resolution, that this Society should ask from the Legislature at its present session, some like appropriation—a few hundred dollars only—to be disbursed by a Committee of this Society, under the direction of the Legislature, for similar purposes.

Mr. K. spoke from personal knowledge, when he said that there was no speculation in M. Vattemare's enterprise. It was wholly and singularly disinterested—one of which the labor and sacrifice were all his—the benefits all ours. But it did not seem fit in itself, nor consonant with the dignity of a free State, to permit any individual, however zealous or enthusiastic, to expend his means for its benefit. It concerns, therefore, the character, not less than the right feelings of the State, to take care that no pecuniary sacrifices shall be incurred by M. Vattemare in his beneficial enterprise, so far, at least, as we are interested in it. It is not, Mr. K. desired it to be understood, a compensation to M. Vattemare, that any appropriation is asked—that gentleman neither expects, nor seeks, any pecuniary reward. His reward is in the consciousness of seeking to do good. It is merely to indemnify him and the agency he has established for unavoidable expenses of storage, packing, freight, transportation, &c., and to put the general agency upon a footing that will establish it independently of the life and services of M. Vattemare himself, so that the good he does may live after him.

Mr. K. then branched off into some anecdotes, illustrative of M. Vattemare's singular enthusiasm in the work which has been the business of his life—a work of such entire self-abnegation, and such

unmixed benefit to others. The very presence of such a man among us was fitted to inspire with new zeal every Historical Society.

From these considerations, Mr. K. felt authorized to ask the concurrence of the Society in the resolution he would now read.

MR. JAMES G. KING then rose and said—

“The motion just made—of which I had no knowledge beforehand—appears to me entitled to the favorable consideration of the Society, and in rising to second it, I wish to add a few words in confirmation of that part of it which asks for an appropriation by the Legislature of a moderate sum of money towards defraying the expenses of M. Vattemare’s proceedings; for I have reason to know that his ardor in the cause which he has espoused, has led him so far in his disinterested career as to lose sight of all pecuniary considerations, and, indeed, to impair his private resources.

In a conversation which I had quite recently, in Paris, with a member of the Chamber of Deputies, allusion was made by him to the second visit to this country of M. Vattemare—in whose behalf the greatest interest was evinced. The Deputy remarked that he was a most extraordinary man—and had devoted all his energies to his philanthropic labors, with a zeal and disinterestedness which were unparalleled, and he trusted that in America everything would be done to promote his success—for that his own means were quite moderate, and could not prove adequate to his object without public aid.

I could not help replying, that it seemed but a duty for us, in this country, to co-operate in that, as in every other way, with so true a friend to the dissemination of knowledge, in all its branches—who was devoting his life and talents to objects in which the United States were perhaps more interested than any other portion of the globe: for, Mr. President, who shall set a limit to the benefits to be conferred upon us by the constant interchange of knowledge between the enlightened nations of the World—and our people who are so generally educated? It seems to me therefore a most appropriate action on the part of this Historical Society to adopt the resolution just offered.”

Bishop DOANE followed with some strong expressions of gratification and approbation of these remarks and their object.

The resolution of Mr. KING was adopted as follows—

Resolved, That an application be made in behalf of the Society to the Legislature of the State, for an appropriation of money for the furtherance of the system of International Exchanges under the charge of M. A. Vattemare; and that General Wall, Chief Justice Green and R. S. Field, Esq., be a committee to present the application.

and to receive and disburse whatever sums may be appropriated under such restrictions as the Legislature may prescribe.

A paper was then read by R. S. FIELD, Esq., upon "The establishment and progress of Courts, and the peculiarities in the administration of Justice in the provinces of East and West Jersey."

On motion of Rev. Mr. McLEAN,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Field for his highly valuable and interesting paper, and that he be requested to deposit a copy in the archives of the Society.

On motion of Judge DUEK,

Resolved, That the address of Mr. Field, should a copy be placed at the disposal of the Society, be referred to the Committee on Publications with power.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Newark on the fourth Thursday of May next, in accordance with the by-laws.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, January 20th, 1848.

TO THE HON. DANIEL HAINES, GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW JERSEY :

NEWARK, *December 15th, 1847.*

SIR—Knowing the interest which you have heretofore manifested in the success of the project for obtaining definite information respecting our Colonial Documents in the English archives, which has been several times brought to the notice of the legislature, I venture to draw your attention to the subject at the present time with the view of suggesting, that an expression of your approbation to the legislature would be calculated materially to remove objections that may exist in the minds of some of the members. The subject will again be brought before the legislature through the Historical Society, and it is to be hoped that the session will not be allowed to pass without some favorable action. It has been referred to in most of the influential papers of the State at different times in terms of warm approval, and I believe no individual out of the legislature has been heard to express a doubt of its propriety, and, indeed, in that body, when a

vote was last taken upon it in 1845-6, it required but one more in the affirmative to make the two-third's majority required.

My own interest in the subject—having first brought it before the legislature in 1843-1844—and the desire felt by the Historical Society for prompt action by the legislature, must be my apology for troubling you with some remarks in relation to the mode proposed for securing the information sought; the value of which has been fully set forth in the reports made by Committees both of the House of Assembly and Senate, to two of which, transmitted to you by the mail that takes you this, I would draw your attention.

We have recently commenced a new era in our political existence, and it seems therefore particularly appropriate for us to adopt some means for the preservation of the documents illustrative of our past history. Every individual who feels an honest pride in tracing his descent from an enterprising and virtuous ancestry, from whom a valued estate has been derived, feels also an interest in the events that marked their course to prosperity and honor, and gathers from their history the lessons of wisdom and experience; and so should it be with a citizen of the State. He has inherited a patrimony his own arm procured not for him; it was not by his enterprise that the broad land has been filled with thriving villages and populous cities, nor was it by his foresight that his civil and religious liberties were secured to him. He has taken possession of his inheritance and finds himself surrounded by blessings which render the responsibilities of occupancy and improvement far more weighty; and to fit himself for his duties, and to enable him to discharge the debt of gratitude he owes the fathers of the State, a recurrence should certainly be had to the sentiments and measures of the men, their characters, and the emergencies they triumphed over in creating for *him* the privileges and advantages he enjoys. Regarded in this light, the memorials of our history abroad assume a value which I am confident every Jerseyman must appreciate.

I would not, however, have the State taxed with the expense of a Historical Agent like her sister New York: our economical legislators might well hesitate to recommend the creation of such an office, or to appropriate the requisite sum; but the course pointed out in both the reports sent herewith, of obtaining an Analytical Index to the papers in the English Archives, will be attended with comparatively small expense, while it will place the State in possession of precise information, which will enable either the legislature or individuals to obtain such documents as may be desired, simply through the agency

of the officers of the State Paper Department. No one who examines the Indexes or Calendars to the New York papers can fail to perceive the great value which they possess, independent of the papers to which they refer:—verifying dates, giving facts, and furnishing many items of information highly important in themselves.

When the subject was first brought to the notice of the legislature, the presence of Mr. J. R. Brodhead in London, as the Agent of New York, afforded many facilities for the successful prosecution of the measure proposed; and now, although the agency of Mr. Brodhead has closed, his residence there in the character of Secretary of Legation will prove highly serviceable from his intimate acquaintance with the various depositories, as well as with the officers of the different departments; and I am confident the State may rely upon Mr. Brodhead's active co-operation, should his supervision be solicited.

Associated with this matter is the kindred one of obtaining copies of Historical documents referring to our State in the possession of other States of the Union, and especially New York. The close connection that at different periods existed between the provinces of New York and New Jersey caused, necessarily, a mutual interest in many political papers; and a number of this character are included in the documents procured by Mr. Brodhead, which I have had the pleasure to examine. There were, also, previously in the Secretary of State's Office, at Albany, translations of several papers connected with the occupancy by the Dutch of, what is now, New Jersey, possessing considerable interest. The liberality of the State of New York allowing free access to these documents, copies for the State Library could be obtained at no cost save the time occupied in selecting and the expense of copying. The obtainment of these papers might be connected with the other proposed measure, or be adopted alone as the legislature may deem advisable.

I fear I may already have encroached too much upon your time, but I cannot close my letter without calling your attention to another matter, which was brought to the notice of the legislature at its last session by the Executive Committee of the Historical Society—I allude to the Criminal Statistics of the State. As Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Society, I endeavored a year or more since to enlist the interest of gentlemen in various parts of the State to obtain full returns from every county calculated to show the relative proportion of crime in different communities—at different periods—and under different circumstances, but with the exception of the interesting report from the Keeper of the State Prison, made two winters

ago, very little success attended my exertions, owing principally to the fact, that no regular system was observed in the different counties in recording the information required. In one county, for example, it was found that no record book was kept at the Jail; the commitments were put away in the keeper's desk to remain there frequently only until a piece of waste paper was required, and it was impossible to tell who had been prisoners a few months back. In other counties, such books of record as had been kept, were considered the private property of the officers, and had been carried away by them when removed from office; and I believe there is scarcely a county in the State where there is any general record that will present in a convenient form the judicial statistics of either past or present times. The States of Massachusetts, N. York and others, following the example of all the nations of Europe, have for several years had full returns made, by the various county officers, of all the details requisite to form an intelligent opinion of the relative increase or decrease of crime, and it is difficult to discover how legislators can judge of the efficiency of modifications of their laws, or philanthropists of their measures of reform, unless accurate returns are from time to time obtained from the officers of the State connected with the legal tribunals.

I should judge the legislature could impose upon the various county officers the duty of making such returns to the Secretary of State, embracing all the items of information desired—forms for which may be obtained from the States I have named, or be prescribed by the Secretary.

Limited in extent as is New Jersey, she might be made a model State, in all things requiring system and order; and especially in the important matter of placing our citizens in possession of every kind of information relating to her resources, the condition of her population, the statistics of mortality, crime, education, &c., the compactness of her territory would ensure success to a degree far beyond what is obtained in large States, were it properly undertaken.

Hoping that your influence may be exerted in every proper way to obtain the ends in view, I remain, sir,

With much respect, yours,

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

To the Hon. DANIEL HAINES,

&c. &c. &c.,

Hamburgh

LETTER FROM JAMES LOGAN TO COLONEL COX.

[Copied from the original letter-book of Logan in his own hand writing, in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and presented by Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Philadelphia.]

“COLL COX,

“Discoursing wth W. Trent concerning thy affairs and those of Jersey, he desired me to give thee some acco^t of ye late act of Assembly, for dividing that Province between ye Eastern and Western Propriet^{rs} wh. I must at present doe very briefly.

Dr. Johnston procured a Clause to be inserted in ye Revenue Act of N York S^bre 1717 allowing 300 lb on ye part of that Govm^t for dividing ye Province from N Jersey, also an Act last Winter at Amboy for running ye Same Line on ye part of Jersey, but no way could be then found to raise the money. Another Act was proposed for dividing ye Jerseys in which Provision should be made for defraying ye charges of both, but this was like to prove very intricate.

Last summer those of East Jersey finding that ye head of Rackaway came much nearer to Allametunck than that we call'd Passyack, insisted that Rackaway was ye true branch of Passyack intended in thy flathers agreement and by this they would cutt off from the Western Prop^{rs} all Weppenunck Neck. We then insisted on it that Pepoek not Allametunck was ye true branch of Rariton. This brought the agreement itself into question and we soon found as it had been long suspected that it had no sufficient foundation in ye Law to be built upon. We therefore had recourse to ye Division of ye Quinquupartite Deed as ye true and only legal Boundary since by it all ye Prop^{rs} of both Divisions had purchased. Those of E Jersey insisted on an equal Division and endeavour'd to prove this was alwayes intended and that in L^d Neil Campbells time all ye principal Proprietors had agreed on both sides to recede from the quinquupartite Division for which they really had a great deal more to shew than any of our side expected. We however insisted strenuously on that Line as both our and their Right and would by no means recede from it.

But as they had for about 30 y^{rs} been broke in upon, it was in vain to propose it to the Assembly unless all ye settlers and Purchasers on both sides should be secured. It was therefore agreed that all ye Lands taken up by ye Eastern Proprietors on ye west side of ye Line should be still held on ye same right in ye same manner as if they had been taken up in the Eastern Division provided they did not exceed

ye quantity that ye Western Prop^{rs} had taken up on ye East side of ye Line. The same Provision was made for the Lands of the Western Prop^{rs} and when the quantities taken on ye wrong sides of ye Lines respectively by the Prop^{rs} of both Divisions were compared, ye surplusage, after two y^{rs} allowed on both sides to buy rights, is to be taken off from ye unsettled Lands of the 2d and 3rd Dividends on ye Eastern side and from ye like Lands of the 4th Dividend on ye Western side or out of ye unsurvey'd Lands on either side if such can be found of value. Thus both sides are to have ye exact quantity they first purchased, and all ye settlers on both sides are made easy.

This act cost me a months attendance at Amboy in feb and march last, but none was a happier Instrum^t in obtaining it than Dr Johnston who has lately purchased a whole Propriety in West Jersey. The Commiss^{rs} of N. York and N. Jersey are now actually out upon that Partition Line, and when the Northern point on Delaware is fixed in Discovering of which there is a very good brass Instrum^t wth able artists employed we shall easily find how ye other Line between the two Divisions is to run. By ye inclosed Print thou will see who are the managers to raise the money &c for ye Western Division. The Commiss^{rs} for running the Line on their part are Jos. Kirkbride and Jno. Reading (ye old man is deceased) on ye Eastern side. Dr Johnston and Geo Willocks are appointed who wth J Alexander and Jacob Taylor on our part and Capt Jerrat for N York are now actually upon ye work.

Tho this Division will not I believe prove so advantageous to us as that of thy flather and R Barelay, could we have got Pepek and Whippenunk Neck without any dispute yet we all believe at p'sent we shall be no Losers by it, but shall have this great advantage that ye Titles of Land will be much better settled and their prices will considerably advance.

I admire in ye mean time that no body appears here in thy behalf to take care of thy affairs if there were any such they would have all due regard shewn them by ye Council of Prop^{rs} who still continue much ye same. Pray order the Pay for thy three Propieties at 50 l each for the first paymt, for tho' we have very full Power we would not use any rigorous measures.

Having this opportunity I must mention another affair in which thy name has suffered much—it is thine and P. Sonman's Releases of those old irregular surveys in the first Letting Purchase. Yours and mine were all [delivered ?] together to J Basse to be [recorded ?] When called on for them he produced mine but could not find yours, being

threatened to be sued by those to whom the Release was given, he excuses himself by alledging that they were privately taken out of ye Office, of which he has made affidavit. It can be abundantly proved that they were executed and deliv'd to him, and I need not mention what further construction must be put on it by all men if they be not produced. I hope they will be found for ye reputation of all concerned. Pray excuse the hurry of this: I sett about it just as thy bro'r Trent informed me he was sealing up. If I can serve thy just interest in any thing acquaint me with it and I shall readily serve thee as

Thy real well wishing frd J. L."

Philada 27th June 1819

P^r Simmons to Lond."

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 20TH, 1848.

From the American Phil. Society.—Proceedings of the Society from July, 1846, to March, 1847, (Vol. IV., Nos. 36, 37.)

From the Maine Historical Society.—Volume 2d of their Collections.

From Major Jas. D. Graham, U. S. A.

- A map of Cape Cod, including the townships of Provincetown and Turo, with a chart of Cape Cod Harbor, &c., &c., &c., in 4 sheets; from surveys executed during portions of the years 1833, '34 and '35.
- A printed report (from the Congressional documents) upon the surveys, &c. for the construction of the above mentioned map.
- A map, in 5 sheets, shewing the survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, from the mouth of the river Sabine, to Logan's Ferry, near the 32d degree of North Latitude.
- A map, on 1 small sheet, shewing the continuation of said boundary from Logan's Ferry, to the intersection of the river Sabine, with the parallel of 32 deg. of North Latitude.
- A map, in 3 sheets, shewing a continuation of the said boundary by a due north line from the point where the river Sabine is intersected by the parallel of 32 deg. of N. Latitude, to the Red River.

- A printed report (from the Congressional documents) upon the surveys and scientific operations for the demarcation of the aforesaid boundary.
- A map, in 1 sheet, marked G3, shewing the lines of boundary between the United States and the British Provinces in North America, from the mouth of the river St. Croix, in the Bay of Fundy, to the intersection of the parallel of 45 deg. of North Latitude with the east bank of the river St. Lawrence near St. Regis, as claimed by the two Governments, under the Treaty of Paris of 1783,—as awarded, or proposed to be settled by the King of the Netherlands, and as finally adjusted under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, concluded August 9th, 1842.
- A profile, obtained by the use of the spirit level and an astronomical transit, of the due north line, from the monument at the source of the river St. Croix to the south shore of the river St. John, in the years 1840 and 1841.
- From the United States.*—The Congressional Documents of the last session.
- From the Author.*—Notes on the early settlement of the North Western Territory, by Hon. Jacob Burnet—I. vol., 8vo.
- From the New England Historic Genealogical Society.*—Their Quarterly publication for July and October, 1847, and January, 1848, (Vol. I. Nos. 3 and 4, and Vol. II. No. 1.)
- From the Author.*—Gleanings for the History of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlingen, Somerset Co., N. J., by C. C. Hoagland.
- From the War Department.*—Inquiries respecting the Indian Tribes of the United States.
- From the Kentucky Hist. Society.*—Newspaper Report of their proceedings, from Dec. 1846, to February, 1847.
- From the Author.*—A Historical Sermon, designed as a memorial of the settlers and inhabitants of Wantage, Sussex Co., by Rev. Peter Kanouse, M. A.
- From Mr. R. Van Pelt.*—Report of the Proceedings of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, 1762.
- From the Pennsylvania Hist. Society.*—Their Bulletin for March, 1847. Vol. I., No. 10.
- From Governor Haines.*—An original letter from Richard Stockton to Robert Ogden, of Elizabethtown, dated at Princeton, Sept. 13th, 1765, referring to public affairs.
- From Mr. Charles T. Day, of Newark.*—Journal of Proceedings of the 3d Senate of New Jersey, 1847.

Minutes of the New Jersey Assembly, 1847.

Spencer's Reports of New Jersey Supreme Court Cases, from November, 1844, to July, 1845.

Acts of Twenty-Ninth Congress, 1st session.

From the State.—Acts and Resolutions of the Twenty-ninth Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.

From A. Vattermare, Esq.—Report of the Joint Library Committee of the New York Legislature on Inter-national Exchanges, 1847.

Chronologie des Rois Grecs d'Egypte. 2 vol., 8vo.

Souvenirs Historiques Sur la Revolution de 1830, par S. Berard ; Paris, 1834.

Dictionnaire d'Agriculture Pratique; Paris, 1840.

Œuvres du Monsieur de Montesquieu. 5 vols., 12mo.

Œuvres du Philosophe de Sans Louci. 2 vols., 8vo.

Œuvres Choiesies de Trouson du Courdrey Avocat du Parliment, Defenseur of la Reine Marie Antoinette, &c.—par M. Edmond Blanc ; Paris, 1829. 2 vols., 8vo.

Du Progres Social au profit des Classes Populaires non indigentes—par M. Felix de la Farille. Paris, 1839. 2 vols., 8vo.

Lettres Historiques et Galantes de deux Dames de Condition—par Madame Dunoyer. 5 vols., 12mo.

Tableau de la Situation des Etablissements Francais dans l'Algerie, 1844-5. 1 vol., quarto, with a map.

Exposees des Motifs Rapports et Debats des Chambres Legislatifs, concernant les Lois des 18 et 19 ; Juillet, 1845—relative au regime des Esclaves, &c. 1 vol., 8vo.

Histoire de Chateau d'Arques—par A. Deville ; Rouen, 1839. 8vo.

MEMBERS ELECTED

JANUARY 20TH, 1848.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

- Rev. Robert B. Campfield, *Newark.* Rev. T. W. Chambers, *Somerville.*
 Rev. J. B. Condit, D.D., *Newark.*
 Henry G. Darcy, *Newark.*
 Joseph Edsall, *Hamburgh.*
 Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, *Morristown.*
 Lewis C. Grover, *Newark.*
 Rev. John M. Johnson, *Hanover, Morris Co.*
 James Keene, *Newark.*
- Robert H. McCarter, *Newton.* Charles McFarlan, *Longwood, Morris Co.*
 Jonathan Oliphant, *Medford.*
 William Rankin, *Newark.* T. H. Richards, *Burlington.*
 Richard W. Stites, *Morristown.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

- Joseph W. Blackly, *Cincinnati.*
 Isaac Coe, M.D., *Indianapolis.* Henry F. Conduct, M.D., *Washington, D. C.*
 James Cook, *Terre Haute, Ind.*
 Charles Augustus Davis, *New York.*
 David English, *Georgetown, D. C.*
 Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, *Cincinnati.*
 Rev. J. T. Headley, *New York.*
 Edward Mills, *Cincinnati.*
 John Neilson, M.D., *New York.*
 Robert Simpson, *Cincinnati.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Hon. W. W. Campbell, *New York.*
 John R. Bartlett, *New York.*
 Robert G. Rankin, *Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.*
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JOURNAL

OF

LIEUTENANT EBENEZER ELMER,

OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

[Continued from page 194, Vol. II.]

FORT DAYTON, NEW YORK.

Sunday, September 8th, 1776.—Orders issued by Col. ELMER, September 6th, 1776:

“GARRISON ORDERS.

“PAROLE—WASHINGTON.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Seeber.

“The guard in garrison to consist of 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal and 24 Privates. A Corporal and 6 Privates to mount guard at the Colonel's quarters. The officer of the guard to send a Corporal and 4 Privates round with the drums to beat the tattoo at 9 o'clock, who will beat up as far as the Colonel's quarters and along the main street; the other way, as far as Col. Bellenger's. The officer of the guard will send a patrol round the the main street, as far as any soldier's quarters, at 10 o'clock, who are to make prisoners of all that they find out at that time. The patrol are to guard again between the hours of 3 and 4 for the same purpose. The officer of the day will go the guard rounds between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and see that the guards are vigilant in their duty. The officer of the guard is to visit the sentries every four hours during the night, and to see that the sentinel next the guard house every half hour cries out, *all's well*—passing it round from sentinel to sentinel—confining those who are negligent in this part of their duty.

“The Colonel recommends to all under his command, as they regard their honor or safety, that they avoid all kind of plunder; but that public and private property be kept inviolable.

“The commanding officer of each company to make a true return of the state of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition belonging to

his company, that the commanding officer may know the state thereof this evening, in order to supply those who need as soon as possible.

“SAM'L ELMER, Col.”

One of the Oneida Chiefs arrived here some time last night with information that there are 7000 Regulars and Indians now fortifying at Oswego, and making preparations to cross the Lakes; that when the Regulars arrived, they sent their Indians they then had, which were considerable, to the other Indians to come and join them, or else they would come up and destroy them root and branch—upon which the Cayugas, Onondagos and Senecas immediately fell in with them; the Oneidas and Tuscaroras still holding to their integrity and appear ready to assist us. No doubt a bloody battle must ensue if those blood-thirty savages and George's men, who are worse than savages, cross the Lake. God grant we may have success!

The men were busily employed, notwithstanding it being a day of rest, in digging the trench round the fortification, under Capt. Walker.

Col. Elmer dispatched an express to Albany this afternoon, to inform the General of the express he received from the Indians.

Monday, September 9th, 1776.—P. M.—Lieut. Patterson returned from Albany. Brings more authenticated reports concerning the battle fought on Long Island between the King's troops and those of the American States. Generals Sullivan and Sterling are certainly taken prisoners; and General Parsons stood a very narrow chance therefor. It is said about 600 of our men were killed and 1800 of the King's: if so, although they obtained the ground, we certainly got the best of the battle. Busy towards evening in preparing some of our men, in order to march with Mr. Patterson to-morrow for Fort Schuyler.

Had ball play for some time in the afternoon, at which the Colonel was a jovial spectator. Visited the sick, &c., in the evening.

Tuesday, September 10th, 1776.—Got up at reveille beat and gave out to our men cartridges for their march, who were fixed out, and set off about sunrise. These which follow, viz., Jona. Lummis, Corporal Richard Burch, Isaac Hazleton, Abr'm Hazleton, Jno. Burroughs and Samuel Potter, leaving the remainder behind. After they were gone I went out and attended to the sick. Lieuts. Tuttle and Quimby and Serj. Wilkinson came up here to-day in a wagon, being unwell; and, after staying some short time, proceeded on to Fort Schuyler, leaving the company behind to follow after.

Wednesday, September 11th, 1776.—The former part of the day was spent in attending the sick, &c., and reading Le Dran's Chirurgical works.

By Lieuts. Tuttle and Quimby yesterday, I was informed that a number of militia were draughted from below to come up and reinforce us at this place, as it is expected we shall soon be attacked by 7000 of the enemy said to be at Oswego ; a formidable enemy for us to encounter, indeed !

Sat on a Court Martial to-day.

All hands at this post are daily ordered out upon fatigue at sunrise, to labor at the Fort, which they are enlarging to a very great extent, enclosing near half an acre of ground. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Lieuts. Gordon and Anderson arrived here with Capt. Dickinson's Company. I went with them to wait on Col. Elmer for orders ; they, after staying some time, proceeded on up to the batteaux and slept by them. I waited on the Colonel, and after considerable persuasion, prevailed on him to let me go up, provided I took with me all our men possibly able. Accordingly, after getting Dr. Cooke to take care of the sick behind, I made preparations for marching to-morrow morning. The batteaux were so loaded I could not get my chest nor any luggage up but what I carried. Settled all my accounts at this place, and took a parting drink with the officers here, as it may possibly be the last ; and though they are all strangers to me, yet being embarked in the same cause, united by one common band, and suffering and obeying together with me, they appear near.

Thursday, September 12th, 1776.—At reveillee beat I arose and prepared every thing ; and about sunrise took my leave of all and departed from this place, with my knapsack and accoutrements on my back, and joined Capt. Dickinson's company 3 miles on the road. We marched on up to Thompson's, and there tarried until the batteaux arrived. One Mr. Hanson, a lawyer from Albany, came up also, who is going to the Fort as Commissary to our Regiment. After a considerable halt, we proceeded on and marched up through the woods to old Fort Schuyler, now called Fort Desolation, the batteaux overtaking us again there, and night coming on we concluded to put up on the banks of the river ; where Capt. Dickinson, Lt. Gordon, Mr. Hanson and self, built a very large fire : and although we had no other building but what the God of nature had formed, having the wide extended universe for both parlor and kitchen, and the canopy of heaven as the roof thereof ; yet having a little rum we took a drink to cheer us, and having eaten a little of such provision as we had with us, we lay down in good spirits, though I had travelled all day through the woods with very heavy luggage.

Friday, September 13th, 1776.—Got up tolerably refreshed, and

wading over the river we proceeded on our march. About 10 o'clock, A. M., we arrived at Oreska; it coming on to rain very hard we put up there and staid all day, it continued to rain incessantly. Went over towards evening to Indian Georges, who has just come from the Oneida Castle, and by the help of an inhabitant for an interpreter, we discoursed considerably with him. He informs us that the Sachems had been in council and were determined to stand by their engagements—the whole of the Six Nations; that few Indians only were at Oswego; nor any more whites at Oswego than what have deserted and went with Sir John. He apprehends we shall be in no danger at this place.

Saturday, September 14th, 1776.—The morning was cloudy and some small matter of rain; we, however, got up and proceeded on through mud and mire up the river, which proved a fatiguing route, and arrived at the Fort about 10 o'clock. I found upon my arrival the men here in pretty good health and spirits, and much pleased at meeting, verifying the saying, 'enemies become friends, in distress.' About 1 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Indian John with his party came in from Oswego, and informs us that very few Indians or whites are at Oswego; and by what he can learn does not imagine there are 1000 in all at Oswegacha. He was told that the last they heard from Sir John he was in Canada, and it is believed he is now there; he further says, the troops at those places are disheartened and almost perishing for provisions. God grant them no relief till their hearts are turned. Scouts were sent out to-day upon occasion of an alarm happening last evening from three persons coming round the camp, supposed to be Indians, but could not be found afterwards. The scouts soon returned, informing us that they discovered some tracks of Indians, as they supposed, and by the route they took, believed they were gone down the river and might molest our batteauxs; upon which a scout of 30 men was immediately ordered to take them, of which I took the command, though just returned from a wearisome march. We discovered some tracks, and proceeded until we found all the batteauxs safe, and making no further discovery, nor like to, and night coming on, returned to the Fort. The night proved wet. Our men all slept in a barn surrounded with dung and mire; contiguous to which is our tent in which I lodged all night, Lt. Gifford being on guard, and the Captain, as usual, sleeping in a house. Slept quietly all night, except what molestation proceeded from the biting of fleas, which are here as thick as ever mosquitoes were in the salt marsh.

Sunday, September 15th, 1776.—Ensign Kinney set out on express

to General Schuyler. Scouts were again sent into the bush—struck and pitched our tent again some distance off. This day, as is the usual custom on the Sabbath, the flag was hoisted, which is engraved in capitals with Liberty defended with a flaming sword. The scouts ordered out to-day soon returned.

Mr. Kirtland, who supplies the place of Mr. Caldwell in this Battalion, and among the Indians, whose language he speaks very well, gave us a sermon this afternoon from Matt. xii: 31.—“*He that is not for me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad.*”—From which he shewed what it was to be on the Lord’s side, which, in a word, is to be conformable to Jesus Christ in heart and life—and then drew the conclusion from the nature of things and reason, that unless they are thus conformable to him, they are in reality utter enemies against him.

“FORT SCHUYLER, Sept. 15th, 1776.

“PAROLE—ESSEX.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Inlay.

“Officers of the guard, Lt. Cox and Ensign Patterson.

“COL. DAYTON’S ORDERS.

“A regimental Court Martial to sit to-morrow, whereof Captain Dickinson is President; Members—Lieuts. Flanningan, Pierson and Elmer, and Ensign Leonard, for the trial of such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

“The whole of the men at this post not on duty to parade on Tuesday morning at 9 o’clock for exercise; clean, and completely equipped. The Adjutant to see the regulations of war read to the troops at least once every week.”

Lodged at night in tent on the wet and cold ground very contentedly.

Monday, September 16th, 1776.—We had considerable of a white frost here this morning. Rum is now selling here at a dollar a quart, and yet men will buy and drink, when they have money, even to drunkenness.

The people in this part of the world are just finishing getting in their harvest.

At 9 o’clock A. M., sat on the Court Martial, and we were busy in trying prisoners till 3 in the afternoon. After which we had a long play at whirl with the Colonel and Mr. Kirtland, (who exercises among us with the greatest familiarity,) some of the Indians, and such of the officers as saw fit: continued at it for a very considerable time. After which I went with some others and took a drink of grog, and

then went to rest in the tent almost covered with water, as the night proved wet.

Tuesday, September 17th, 1776.—The morning was very showery. At 9 o'clock I again attended the Court Martial, which was adjourned to this time. The wetness of the morning prevented the men parading according to orders; but it clearing up they were turned out at half-past 4 o'clock, P.M., for a short time, and went through many of the manœuvres.

Wednesday, September 18th, 1776.—Guard mounting being at 8 o'clock, I came thereon, having the charge of the main guard; Lieut. Anderson, my colleague, having the 2d guard. The Regiment exercised fore and afternoon, and in the afternoon the Colonel, Parson, and a number of us played whirl. In the evening I visited the sentinels, &c., which were all still during the night; when I lay down, which was but little, I had the ground for a bed and the canopy of heaven, from whence fell a very heavy dew, for my covering.

Thursday, September 19th, 1776.—Made a return of the guard and prisoners this morning, which are now reduced to one, as we had a general delivery last evening—whipping some and clearing others. At 8 was relieved from guard; Lt. Tuttle succeeded me. About 12 o'clock at night we had an alarm by 3 sentinels discharging their pieces; the whole camp was alarmed, and every company separately drawn up in battle array. After which I went forward to the sentinels and the Colonel came examining the cause. They were not sure of seeing any one, but certainly had stones thrown at them; upon the whole we could not determine how the matter was—but neither seeing nor hearing anything, the Colonel ordered all to retire and lie upon their arms until morning, in which time no farther alarms happened. We had a play at whirl again to-day.

Friday, September 20th, 1776.—At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Regiment was paraded, and grounded their arms to clear the parade; after which we had a game or two more at whirl; at which Dr. Dunham gave me a severe blow on my mouth which cut my lip, and came near dislocating my under jaw.

“ REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“ PAROLE—BURLINGTON.

“ Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield.

“ Officers of the guard, Lt. Gifford and Ensign Thomas.

In the afternoon again had exercise, and went through the firing in divers ways—covered the flanks of the Regiment by Grand Divisions, at which the 1st and 8th companies face to the right about, and

wheeling upon the centre of 2 companies and making front outwards : the remainder of the battalion facing both ways. A scout set out this morning to the Lake, commanded by Lt. Bellord. Played ball again. Lt. Gifford put on guard.

The Regiment, such as were off fatigue and duty, (which are reduced now to artificers and their attendants, except some bringing stones down the river in batteaux, and theirs and the Carpenter's guard,) were paraded for exercise at 10 o'clock. Ensign Kinney returned from Albany. News no ways very important. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Regiment was again paraded and exercised till towards evening, when a number of Sachems and Warriors from the Oneida Castle came in to pay us a visit ; who, by the Colonel's invitation, attended him and Mr. Kirtland in reviewing us, when we all behaved in a very alert manner, by this we were detained under arms until quite night. The Indians take possession of a barn to stay in whilst amongst us. By some of the Indians arrived this evening, we got information that an express was sent them just before they set out from the Cayugas, that Sir John has arrived at Oswego with a number of cannon and all things in order to attack us ; but it is only an Indian story.

This evening a small treaty, or correspondence, was held between the Indians which came in to-day and Col. Dayton : they seem yet to be very fearful that we shall be attacked this fall by what they can learn, and do not design to join with us in war, but will be standing in their own defence, and give us intelligence if any thing should occur, and desire some sign whereby they may at all times know our scouts when they meet them, that no harm may happen between us—and they seem very serious in their speeches.

Sunday, September 22d, 1776.—The Colonel and Indians again had some friendly speeches together in the barn. They profess a willingness to stand forth in their own defence against an enemy, and to observe the greatest prudence and caution in preventing a surprise, and giving us intelligence of what they discover ; but will not join in league with us, as their covenant chains do not specify it. The Colonel agreed to send them some provisions to entertain their friends, who are coming among them for counsel—which seemed agreeable.

Indian matters so far engrossed the Parson's attention to-day we had no sermons, but prayers were attended.

Great confusion was in the camp, as strong liquor is now plenty ; and this day being appointed by the Creator as a day of rest, was allowed to most of them as such : but instead of spending it as he

has directed, many were making use of it to satisfy their brutish passions. May God Omnipotent convince us of our fatal error, and ere it be too late, deliver us from the bondage of sin and Satan, and bring us into the enjoyment of his free and benevolent kingdom.

* * * * *

Monday, September 23d, 1776.—This morning was frosty, but clear and serene. The men were employed to-day in cutting down a swamp to the N. E. of the Fort, heaping and burning the logs and brush all round the same. The scout which set out yesterday morning not returning, and frequent reports testifying the coming of an enemy, it was ordered that 7 good able bodied effective men from each Company prepare themselves with 3 day's provisions and 24 rounds of cartridges, to march to-morrow morning for the Lake. They are to take 24 axes with them. Capt. Sharp with Lieuts. Flanningham, Elmer and Anderson, to command the party. So accordingly we went to grinding axes and preparing to march till late at night, when I laid down to take a little rest.

Tuesday, September 24th, 1776.—At reveille beat we prepared and set out with our budgets on our backs towards the Lake.

The Route.—Course due west—three-quarters of a mile from the Fort, being the usual carrying place, we crossed over the head of Wood Creek, which is a small stream over which is an old bank built for the purpose of raising the water to float the batteaux down the Creek—where there are the banks of an old Fort built for a guard to defend the batteaux, called Fort Newport. Three miles farther are the ruins of an old Fort built upon the Creek, which was taken by the French and Indians last war.

Four miles farther down is a Creek putting up to the north, called therefore Canada Creek, at the mouth of which was a small fort, now totally destroyed. The land around very good. But after passing this Creek some distance, we passed through a ridge of barren white and scrubby pine land, exceeding hilly, which reached for about 8 miles, when we came into low rich land again, and so upon Fish Creek and down the same until we came to the mouth where it empties into Wood Creek, making in the whole 24 miles, being 1 mile from the Lake.

We arrived at the Forks about 1 o'clock, P. M., where we encamped, falling some few trees, taking the tops to make ourselves bowers to lodge under. Soon after we arrived there, I took the batteaux kept there and a few soldiers and went down to the Lake, which appeared very beautiful, being 10 miles wide and 30 long; and the wind blowing

from the west, brought a heavy swell upon this shore, which is a fine shoal sandy shore. Some time on our march we met the former scout without getting any news; and upon our arrival at the Lake we discovered their encampment, but could see no signs of any enemy. After some time I returned to our camp, and Lt. Anderson with a Sergeant, Corporal and 14 Privates, went down there as a night guard. The rest of us continued at the Forks. Upon the mouth of this was their Royal blockhouse.

Wednesday, September 25th, 1776.—I found myself very unwell; owing, I apprehend, to eating of grapes and getting wet last night by the rain which we had. Soon after breakfast, Capt. Sharp and myself, with 4 or 5 men, crossed the Creek and marched away round the cove to the north side of the Lake, until we found an old Indian path upon a ridge of barren land, in which is white and black oak timber and exceeding fine white pine spars as ever I saw; indeed the land around the Lake is the most beautiful and agreeable of any I have seen in these parts. After taking a tour of 8 or 10 miles we returned to the camp on the Lake, where I put up to stay all night with the guard.

This evening I was exceeding unwell, yet determined not to make any complaint, but stand it out at all events. Towards evening a guard of 14 men came down to stay with me. Just at dusk we heard a gun fire on the south side of the Lake, to appearance like a swivel; and about half an hour a fire was made up, upon which many conjectures was made; although I was not very apprehensive of an enemy, yet not knowing what it might be, I sent an express to the camp, when Lt. Flanningham came—but the fire being gone out, and no appearance, we laid down and took some sleep.

Thursday, September 26th, 1776.—Very early Lt. Flanningham with two men set out in a canoe to see if they could discover the cause of the fire and gun last night, and I went with the remainder of the men to camp; and, after some time, he returned with a report that an Indian, there, fishing, had fired his gun at evening and built a fire to lodge by—therefore, finding all well, about 9 o'clock we set out to return home, I at the same time being very unwell, and arrived at the fort some time before sunset, carrying my budget all day. Got a dish of tea upon my arrival, which was exceedingly acceptable, as I had eaten nothing for the two days past. One of Capt. Sharp's men was buried this evening in form here.

Friday, September 27th, 1776.—Guard mounting and exercise was attended in the morning. Capt. Dickinson's Company, with some of the officers, attended the burial of one of his men this afternoon, who

died last night. The scout of which Lt. Stout was commander, who we met yesterday going to the Lake, returned. Col. Fisher, with two other gentlemen, arrived here from Johnstown.

Saturday, September 28th.—We had a very heavy white frost this morning. The whole of the men, workmen, batteaux-men, guard, and every other, except the infirm and those on sentry, were ordered upon parade this morning. We assembled at 8 o'clock, and went through the salutes, &c., in the presence of those officers from Johnstown, who were much surprised at the great alertness with which our men performed, considering the hardships and disadvantages we labored under. We had 426 rank and file under arms, who were kindly thanked by the Colonel for their faithful attendance.

We had after exercise a considerable ball play—Colonel, Parson and all. Parade again at two o'clock, but soon dismissed.

Lt. Gifford and Ensign Thomas set out for Albany, last Wednesday, as witnesses upon the trial of Col. White, Capts. Patterson and Ross.

Sunday, September 29th, 1776.—Cold stormy day, and I obliged to live in a cold wet marquee, which leaks considerably: whilst the Captain, with the field officers and other great men, have good rooms in barracks. The way of the world. This is what will try a soldier to live in this manner in this cold country: those who never tried these hardships, know not how to prize good shelters and warm fires to defend themselves from the inclemencies of cold and inhospitable climates.

The rain, and not having conveniences within doors, prevented our having any sermon to-day.

In the afternoon all the batteauxs arrived here, and with them came as a guard Capt. Woodbridge and Lieut. Elmer, son to the Colonel, with a number of men. Had some wine in the house, at Roof's, with the officers. Expenses 2s. Had my name-sake to sup with me this evening, &c. Wrote a copy of a letter, to be sent to R. T., as the expiration of the time for our nuptials is now come.

Monday, September 30th, 1776.—Very wet, with an exceeding high wind greater part of last night, and the morning was very blustering; was along with Capt. Woodbridge and Lt. Down at batteauxs, and about most of the morning preparing them for their departure, which was accomplished about 11 o'clock. Court Martial was sitting to-day in our marquee, Capt. Reading, *President*; *Members*—Lieuts. Quimby, Savage, Bellord, and Ensign Leonard. Jno. Nutter went down with the batteauxs to-day, having a discharge from the Colonel on account

of an accident a few days ago ; likewise Clement Remington and Jos. Riley got each of them a discharge, but did not set out. The day was so bad and so much labor going on, that we had no exercise, but some ball play—at which some dispute arose among the officers, but was quelled without rising high. Lodged in marquee as usual, though very wet and cold.

Tuesday, October 1st, 1776.—Blustering cold weather. Mounted guard at 8 o'clock on the main guard—which has nothing but a log cabin without cover, except a little brush, which made it exceeding cold standing. Wood-choppers and batteaux men were out to-day, but no exercise.

The officers played ball most of the afternoon. Wrote a letter to Mr. D——. Being on guard all night we came near perishing, having our bodies exposed to a severe white frost, which froze the ground hard, and some of the men barefoot.

Are informed by Major Hubbell from Albany, that the troops have evacuated New York, taking with them the most part of the cannon and effects. Few men were killed—the largest number of the enemy. It is said they are now fortifying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each other.

Wednesday, October 2d, 1776.—Not very well—seemed almost chilled through by my last night's exposure. Made report of the guard and was relieved. Clement Remington and Jos. Riley set out home this morning, by whom I sent my letters. A general Court Martial sitting, whereof Major Barber is President, for the trial of two of the Artillery Corporals for desertion.

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A Court of Enquiry to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the President's room, to collect some witnesses to be sent to a general Court Martial, now about to sit at Albany by order of his Excellency General Washington. * * * * *

The evidence was respecting the plundering of the Hall at Johnstown.

The general Court Martial, ordered by Col. Dayton, sat to-day according to order. * * * * *

After they had concluded the business laid before them, there being a number of colts among them, they began drinking wine, which they continued successively till about 10 o'clock at night. Many of them got very happy ; upon which, appointing Capts. Dickinson and Potter and Major Barber, Sachems, they knocked up an Indian dance, at which they yelled much—all this was done within the Fort : Mr.

Kirkland and myself sitting in a room contiguous thereto, discoursing on the scenes and vicissitudes of war all the time. We had prayers and roll call in the evening as usual, without any particular occurrence happening.

Thursday, October 3d, 1776.—The morning was exceeding wet, and so continued all day, so that nothing more was done but guard mounting and roll call, except by the artificers.

Most of the Court Martial people were here (in our room to which I have moved in barracks with the Captain,) and seem very squeamish after last night's merry dance. Unwell from a catarrh and diarrhœa; likewise a cutaneous eruption, which is now epidemical in our camp. Drank tea in the evening in the Major's room with him, Parson Kirkland, Captain, &c.: after which went to Roof's in order to lodge, where some officers were playing cards; and being bantered by Major Hubbell, I laid and won and lost, according to the fate of gamblers: however, when I left off, had three dollars to pay him, which I did in hand, besides one bowl.

Friday, October 4th, 1776.—It was damp and cold. I and Lieut. Cox were sent into the woods with the working party to get fire-wood, which we drew home in wagons—continued all day thereat, and came home at night with the ague on me. An express arrived from Albany to the Colonel, ordering him to send with all possible speed all the officers which may be of any service in the trial of Col. White and the other officers, for which a Court is now sitting.

Lt. Bellord, with a party of 20 men, went off to-day with the cattle to Canada Creek, where they are to stay with them 10 days, pasturing. Likewise Indian John, Sergeants Scohy, Cartoneh, with several others, and Peter Birney from our Company, set out to Oswego, to make discovery. Lodged within the Fort.

Saturday, October 5th, 1776.—This day Major Barber, Lieuts. Mott, Pierson, Anderson and Ensign Reading, with Capt. Osborn, of Potter's Company, set out from here to Albany as evidences on the trial of Col. White, Capts. Patterson and Ross, respecting the plundering of Johnson Hall, which seems as though it would not be settled until our regiment is broke up. Visited the sick in their old lousy hospital, which represents such a scene of wretchedness that one could hardly bear to behold the abject souls therein confined. But the Colonel moving into the barracks, they were permitted to remove into his house.

In the evening Capt. Potter with his officers moved into the room contiguous to ours, and between which there is no partition, and we spent the evening together in great mirth and jovial friendship.

Sunday, October 6th, 1776.—Cloudy, raw and cold weather. Mr. Kirkland being gone to the Oneida Castle, we had no preaching to-day; roll call and guard mounting were attended morning and evening, and the articles of war read to the regiment. Capt. Potter with his officers living with us, we spent the day in reading and social chat.

“FORT SCHUYLER, October 6th, 1776.

“COL. DAYTON’S ORDERS.

“PAROLE—PENNSYLVANIA.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield. Officers of the guard, Lt. Elmer and Ensign Patterson.

“The new guard are to remain under arms until the old guard is marched off: the officers of the guards are to keep their men very silent from the time they march from the Regimental Parade until they return there again and are dismissed. The Colonel expects for the future the relief will turn out without so much noise, as every one is to keep at the guard house and turn out at the first call. One officer from each company is constantly to attend roll call—the commanding officer of each company is ordered to attend, or be answerable that some officer does attend.”

“Information being given of some of the soldiers being so imprudent as to sell their necessary clothing, such as shoes, shirts, &c., it is positively ordered that no soldier shall sell any of his necessary wearing apparel on any pretence whatsoever. Sutlers retailing spirituous liquors who shall purchase any of their clothing, shall be punished for disobedience of orders and immediately be obliged to return the articles so purchased.”

The first account we have of the Indians, who call themselves Rodinunchsiouns, now commonly known by the name of the Six Nations, (formerly of the Five, and by the French called les Iroquois,) was from the French who settled Canada under Mr. Champlain, their first Governor, in the year 1603, six years before the Dutch settled New York. When the French first arrived they found the Adirondacks at war with the Five Nations. The Adirondacks formerly lived about 100 leagues above Trois Rivières, where now the Utawas live. The Five Nations by the war, being undisciplined thereto, were drove from their habitations over the Lakes, where they improved greatly in the arts of war and getting war implements, withstood them and proved victorious.

Monday, October 7th, 1776.—Wet and stormy day. I was put on guard at guard mounting with Ensign Patterson, and was much

fatigued with the disagreeable main guard, which is not accommodated with a sufficient house; but notwithstanding stood to it pretty well all day and night.

“FORT SCHUYLER, October 7th, 1776.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“PAROLE—MARYLAND.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Inlay. Officers of the guard, Lieuts. Quimby and Hennion. Guards, &c.

“A Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them.—Capt. Sharp, *President*. *Members*—Lieuts. Hagan and Elmer, and Ensigns Patterson and Gillaudet.

“The officer of the guard is to be very particular in directing the Corporal when he goes to relieve the sentries, that he keep the relief in close order and perfectly silent, and not a word to be spoken only by the Corporal, and that only to give direction to the sentries. The Corporal is to attend to the orders the old sentry gives the new; and if the orders are misunderstood and given wrong, the Corporal will take notice of it and put him right. Nothing can be more unbecoming a military character than to have a noisy guard. The officer of the guard is not only expected to keep the guard peaceable and still, but is to quell any disturbance he may hear in camp.

“ELIAS DAYTON, Col.”

Lts. Sabre and Flanningham returned from Oneida Castle. The night proved wet and exceeding dark; we, however, made out as well as possible in our hut-like house, but was not able to lay down or take any sleep during the whole night, which passed away without any alarm or disturbance in camp.

Tuesday—Made reports of the guard, and was relieved at the usual time.

“FORT SCHUYLER, October 8th, 1776.

“REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

“PAROLE—VIRGINIA.

“Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Reading. Officers of the guards, Lieuts. Flanningham and Hagan—guards, &c.

“The Colonel is sorry to observe that the orders with respect to firing have not been more strictly attended to, and that he is obliged to repeat them forbidding any person to fire on any account without leave of the commanding officer; both commissioned and non-commissioned officers are to be very careful in seeing this order complied with as far as in their power.

E. DAYTON.”

The day was exceeding warm for the time of year, so that one could

hardly bear their coats on. Was sitting on the Court Martial ordered yesterday, and tried Samuel Osborn, of Capt. Patterson's Company, for getting drunk on his guard. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to receive 20 lashes on his bare back, which was put in execution at roll call. Likewise Morris Wooden, charged with absenting himself from his guard, and found him in some measure guilty, and therefore ordered that he be confined one day on bread and water, be publicly reprimanded at the head of the regiment, and return to his duty. The officers played ball some. By Capt. Bloomfield's orders I was obliged to lie in the tents along with the men, whilst he in quietude sleeps in the house.

Wednesday, October 9th, 1776.—The day was wet; attended roll call and turning out the guard according to orders.

A Court was called at 9 o'clock—whereof Capt. Bloomfield, President, Lieuts. Savage, Elmer, Hennion and Ensign Kinney were members.

They tried Serg. Harker, our Quarter Master Sergeant, who stood charged with alledging that Lt. Funniwell had disposed of candles belonging to public stores, and of giving said Lieutenant the lie. The Court, by examination of evidences, found the prisoner guilty only of some few inadvertant speeches not designedly against the character of said Lieut., and therefore order him to be publicly reprimanded, and beg the Lieutenant's pardon at the head of the regiment. Whilst on the Court the Captain, by my opposing some sentiments, which I deemed improper, charged me publicly with taking a Tory rascal's part. I immediately resented the same—he hushed me, and so I let the matter drop; but this will serve for me to remember the kindness by. This affair happened upon the trial of a Sutler named Grant Cottle for defrauding a soldier, and suffering and making a party in a fray, which so far appeared, that we thought proper to order him to return the money and leave this place immediately.

Mr. Kirkland, Lt. Cox, and the others who went to the Oneida Castle last Friday, returned to-day.

Extract of a letter from General Clinton, dated Kingsbridge, September 18th, 1776:

“About the middle of last week it was determined for many reasons to evacuate the city of New York, and accordingly orders were given for removing the ordnance, military and other stores from thence, which by Sunday morning was nearly effected. On Saturday four of the enemy's large ships passed by the city up the North River, and anchored near Greenwich, and about as many more up the East River,

which anchored in Turtle Bay ; and from the movements of the enemy on Long Island, and the small Islands in the East River, we had great reason to apprehend they intended to make a landing and attack our lines somewhere near the city. Our army for some days had been moving up towards this way and encamping on the Height south-west of Col. Morris's, where we intended to form lines and make our grand stand. On Sunday morning the enemy landed a very considerable body of troops, principally consisting of their Light Infantry and Grenadiers, near Turtle Bay, under cover of a very heavy cannonade from their shipping. Our lines were but thinly manned, as they were intended only to secure a retreat to the rear of our army ; and unfortunately by such troops as were so little disposed to stand in the way of grape shot, that the main body of them almost instantly retreated, nay fled, without a possibility of rallying them ; though Gen. Washington himself, who rode to the spot on hearing the cannonade, with some other officers, exerted themselves to effect it. The enemy on landing immediately formed a line across the island. Most of our people luckily were north of it, and joined the army ; those few that were in the city crossed the river chiefly to Powles Hook, so that our loss in men, artillery and stores is very inconsiderable ; I don't believe it exceeds 100 men ; and I fancy most of them from their conduct staid out of choice. Before evening the enemy landed the main body of their army, took possession of the city, and marched up the island and encamped on the Heights, extending from Mr. Gown's and the Black House to the North River. On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of Highlanders, Hessians, Light Infantry, Grenadiers and English troops (number uncertain) attacked our advanced party, commanded by Col. Knowlton, at Mortie Davit's fly. They were opposed with spirit, and soon made to retreat to a clover field south-west of that about 200 paces, where they lodged themselves behind a fence covered with bushes. Our people attacked them in turn and caused them to retreat a second time, leaving five dead on the spot. We pursued them to a buckwheat field on the top of a high hill, distant about 400 paces, where they received a considerable reinforcement, with several field pieces, and there made a stand. A very brisk action ensued at this place, which continued about 2 hours. Our people at length worsted them a third time, caused them to fall back into an orchard, from thence across a hollow and up another hill not far distant from their own lines—a large column of the enemy's army being at this time discovered to be in motion, and the ground we then occupied being rather disadvantageous for a retreat, likewise without bringing on

a general action, which we did not think prudent to risk, being rather insecure: our party was therefore ordered in, and the enemy was well contented to hold the last ground we drove them to. We lost on this occasion Col. Knowlton, a brave officer, and 16 privates killed; Major Reed, from Virginia, and about 8 or 10 subaltern officers and privates wounded. The loss of the enemy is uncertain: they having carried their dead and wounded off soon after the action; but we have good evidences of their having upwards of 60 killed, and violent presumption of 100. The action in the whole lasted about 4 hours. I consider our success in this small affair at this time almost equal to a victory. It has animated our troops, given them new spirits, and erased every bad impression the retreat from Long Island, &c. had set on their minds: they find they are able, with inferior numbers, to drive their enemies, and think of nothing now but conquest. Since the above affair nothing material has happened. The enemy keep close to their lines: our advance parties continue at their former station: we are daily throwing up works to prevent the enemy advancing. Great attention is paid to Fort Washington, the post opposite to it on the Jersey shore, and the obstructions in the river, which I have reason to think is already effectual, so as to prevent their shipping passing; however, it is intended still to add to them, as it is of the utmost consequence to keep the enemy below us. We are getting a new supply of Connecticut Militia here.

JAS. CLINTON."

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[There is a break in the MS. from Oct. 9th to Oct. 25th.]

Friday, October 25th, 1776.—Pursued our march from the place of lodging, and marched down to the ferry crossing over into Schenectady, about 11 o'clock, A. M., where most of the regiment had got and were paraded. Took lodging in a tavern with Mr. Gifford, &c.

Three o'clock, P. M., our regiment was paraded and reviewed by Col. Dayton and the Commissioners from the State of New Jersey, viz: Cols. Dey and Symmes, with Capt. Kinney from Morristown, who much applauded the regularity and alertness of the men after such a fatiguing march. After we had gone through, the square was formed and the Colonel addressed the soldiers in a very kind manner; sympathized with them in their want of clothes and other necessities, but painted before them the glory and honor they would acquire by pushing forward amidst all their difficulties in defence of their country, and for the destruction of our enemies—which so animated the men that every person gave three hearty cheers upon being told we must march to-morrow for Ticonderoga, in order to assist in driving Bur-

goyne from Crown Point, where they are now landed, and have sent for a surrender of the Fort to them, which would not be granted. God grant we may be able to defend it to the last.

The officers were all assembled in the evening with the Commissioners, who informed us of their business—which was to see who amongst us were willing to continue in service under the new establishment of a standing army during the war—when the question being put, all agreed except Capts. Potter, Reading and Sharp, and Lieuts. Flanningham and Quimby; and myself, who offered as surgeon or mate.

Saturday, October 26th, 1776.—Got up and began, after buying a few necessaries, to prepare for our march, which we set out about 10 o'clock and marched down to the ferry, where we cross the Mohawk River, about 4 miles below Schenectady. After getting dinner, Col. White, Dr. Dunham, Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford, who marched with us, set out and pursued their march, leaving me to bring up the rear of our wagons which were not over the river; whilst Col. Dayton, Major Barber, Capts. Potter's and Sharp's Companies came over, and about sunset, I having got all the wagons over, marched on about 4 miles; and it being dark put up in a little house, where I laid on the naked floor.

Sunday, October 27th, 1776.—Got up very early and pursued on after the company, which I overtook 4 miles forward at widow People's, where the Albany and Schenectady roads meet, 4 miles from Half Moon, where we got breakfast; and I having no orders from Col. Dayton, stopped the company until we should hear from him,—who came after us about 11 o'clock, and we pursued on to Stillwater, 8 miles forward. Here we took dinner with the Colonels, &c.

A Lieut. of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments being coming down the road, cut his throat at this place last night, but I could not get any information of the cause thereof. Here the Colonel received a letter from Gen. Schuyler, which seemed to hint that we should be ordered back, and that we should halt till it be determined; upon which the Colonel rode up to the General's farm at Saratoga, where he now is, 12 miles off, to know; ordering us to get the best quarters we could on the road, upon which we marched about 2 miles and put up. Expenses on the road 8s. Men in barns, &c.

Report came here this evening that the Regulars have all left Crown Point, and gone back, it is supposed, to St. Johns and Montreal.

We have been exceedingly favored with good weather this march, which still continues. God be thanked for the same, as the blessing is much more valuable on account of our want of shoes and other clothing.

Monday, Oct. 28th, 1776.—Lay waiting for some time to get orders, when the Major came with orders for us to pursue our march, which we accordingly did until we arrived at the General's farm at Saratoga, where he was, and we marched by in the most pompous order, and proceeded on to where the barracks are building, about half a mile past. The farm lies on the North River by the side of the stream which puts out of Saratoga Lake. We drew one day's provision, which detained me along with a few men who staid with me until the evening, and then we went on and overtook the company at the ferry, 2 miles up, and there we staid all night—the Captain and Col. White were gone over the river. Lts. Flanningham, Gordon, Anderson and myself held a small Indian cantico.

Tuesday, October 29th, 1776.—The report of the evacuation of Crown Point proved to be altogether false.

After cooking our provision and paying 6 shillings reckoning, we crossed and marched up the river past Fort Miller and the fine saw mills standing on the river, passing by three regiments of militia, who are leaving Fort Edward in order to go to Johnstown and German Flats. We proceeded on to Fort Edward, where we drew some provisions, and in the evening set out and marched about 4 miles to one Jones's, on the road to Fort Ann, which leads by Skeenesborough and so round Lake George to Ticonderoga, which we were ordered to go to on account of the communication being cut off the other way at Sabbath-day Point; but, on account of the badness of the roads this way, which are almost impassable, it is supposed we shall not go it.*

Lodged here all night, which was cold and frosty.

Wednesday, October 30th, 1776.—This morning, the whole regiment coming up about 10 o'clock, A. M., we proceeded on our march to Fort Ann, about 10 miles through the worst and most disagreeable swampy road that ever was, the horses and wagons almost covering themselves in mud and mire; however, we worked our way through and surmounted every difficulty with spirit and resolution, arriving at Fort Ann just before sunset. They are building a new Picket Fort

HEAD QUARTERS, SARATOGA, Oct. 29th, 1776.

* The following promotions and appointments to take place in Col. Dayton's Regiment:—2d Lt. Richard Cox to be 1st Lieut. in the room of Lt. McMichael, deserted to the enemy. Ensign Ed. Patterson to be 2d Lieut. in the room of Lieut. McDonald, cashiered. Ensign Wm. Clark to be 2d Lieut. in the room of Lieut. Cox, promoted. Volunteer Wm. Barber to be Ensign in the room of Ensign Clark, promoted. Serg. Abraham Stout to be Ensign in the room of Ensign Clark, promoted.

By order of the General.

JAMES VAN RENSELAER, Aid-de-Camp.

around the new barracks and store house—Col. Yates, from Schenectady, Commandant. The Fort lies upon Half-way Branch, just before it empties into Wood Creek. Here we lodged all night in one room, without any other accommodation than a naked floor and a mouthful of victuals among the men, who had mostly to lie without any covering but the canopy of heaven; and what added to our disaster, the night proved wet and stormy: I however comforted myself as well as possible, knowing that my country's cause called for me, and that we must undergo tribulation and fatigue in the profession.

Thursday, October 31st, 1776.—The morning was wet and disagreeable, yet we began to prepare and load our things in the batteauxs. I provided one which lay here, and which Capt. Sharp and Bloomfield took possession of together; so we began to load them, and put our whole baggage in, and all the lame; and the men with Mr. Gifford crossed over to march by land with the men about 14 miles. Capts Bloomfield and Sharp and 30 men set off down Wood Creek to Skeenesborough about 11 o'clock, and worked down with all speed; but the batteaux leaked, and the Creek full of logs, caused me much trouble, as I had all the care upon me; however, we dragged down about 28 miles by water to Skeenesborough just at dusk, and went up to the Major's house with our baggage, where the Colonel, Major and most of us lodged in great confusion.

Mr. Gifford arrived long before night, and swore it was the damnest road ever a man travelled.

* * * * *

[There is a break here in the MS. until November 20th, 1776. The following orders refer to the intervening period:]

“TICONDEROGA, Nov. 5th, 1776.

“Col. Winds is ordered to prepare to embark to-morrow morning for Skeenesborough with such officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the said New Jersey Regiment, whose terms of enlistment are out, who are desirous of being immediately discharged. They will embark at 5 o'clock, 5 in a boat. They are to return all the ammunition that has been delivered out to them this afternoon to the Quarter Master of the Regiment, who will deliver in the whole when collected to the Commissary of the Artillery.”

“Such officers, non-commission officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion as have an attachment to their General, and an honest zeal for the service of their country, and willing to remain in camp until the 13th instant, shall then be permitted to depart with honor, and shall be allowed pay for their return home.”

“ November 7th, 1776.

“ The General returns his hearty thanks to the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion who remain with the army, for the honor and public spirit they shew in disdaining to follow the infamous example of their Colonel, and the deluded soldiers who accompanied him. The General would inform them that the drums were beat by his order in derision of the few who had the baseness to quit their posts in this time of danger.”

“ November 10th, 1776.

“ A vein of prodigious fine black flint stone being discovered upon Mount Independence, the General desires the commanding officers of regiments will make enquiry if there are any old countrymen in any of their corps who understand hammering flints. Such person or persons found, to be sent to the General at Head Quarters.”

“ November 11th, 1776.

“ Ordered that Lieut. Anderson with twenty men with arms, ammunition, &c., parade to-morrow at 9 o'clock, to join Major Hay on command on the Lake.”

“ November 12th, 1776.

“ Lt. Col. White. Capt. Patterson and Lt. Gordon, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, tried by a general Court Martial held at Albany, whereof Col. Van Schaick was President, for being concerned in the embezzlement of certain effects belonging to Sir John Johnson, the Court, after due examination, are unanimously of opinion that the charge against the prisoners was malicious and groundless, and therefore acquit them with honor. His Excellency Gen. Washington has approved of the proceedings of this Court Martial, and orders this testimony of his approbation to be inserted in the general orders of the northern army.”

“ No officer of any corps whatever is to recruit from the regiment commanded by Col. Dayton.”

“ Major Hay and Capt. Bush of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, and Mr. Sickles of the 1st Jersey Battalion, are appointed to settle the accounts and payments for the army.”

“ TICONDEROGA, Nov. 13th, 1776.

“ The 1st Battalion of the Pennsylvanians, and the 1st and 2d of the Jersey Regiments, to be taken off duty and prepared to embark for Fort George as soon as the batteauxs arrive, that will be appointed to carry them over the Lake. The commanding officers of the regiment are to be answerable for any damage done to the huts or buildings be-

longing to their respective corps. The troops that return home should be careful to preserve every thing that can in the least degree be useful to those who remain here. Those corps that leave the army are to return in all their ammunition to the Commissary of Artillery. The guards are to be lessened agreeable to a detail given to the Majors of Brigades this day."

"Field officers of the day, to-morrow, for Ticonderoga, Capt. Wayne, Brigade Major Brown."

"Field officers of the day for Mt. Independence, M. Summers and Brigade Major Walters."

"TICONDEROGA, Nov. 14th, 1776.

"Col. Dehaa's and the 1st and 2d Jersey Battalions embark to-morrow morning for Fort George. The General thanks all the officers and soldiers of those regiments on the ground for their readiness in complying with his request to remain three weeks for the defence and security of this place, after the term of their service was expired. The General in a particular manner acknowledges the good services of Mr. Dehart, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Regiment, who had the honor and virtue not to follow their Colonel to winter quarters. Col. Graton's, the late Col. Bonds, and Col. Porter's Regiments, to be ready to embark for Fort George to-morrow afternoon, provided there are a sufficient number of batteauxs to transport them over the Lake."

"Such artificers belonging to any of the corps going into winter quarters as are willing to remain at this post until the barracks, &c., are finished, are to be permitted to do it. Col. Reading, Chief Engineer, will pay and discharge them when the business necessary for the public is complete."

"November 17th, 1776.

"Col. Graton's, the late Col. Bond's, and Col. Porter's Regiments are to march to-morrow morning to Lake George, where boats will be provided for their immediate embarkation."

"Capt. Jos. Bloomfield, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Northern Army."

* "November 18th, 1776.

"The following regiments are to hold themselves in readiness to march and embark at Lake George as soon as boats can be provided for that purpose:—1st Division, Patterson's, Phenice's (?) and Beadle's; 2d Division, Read's and Weaglesworth's; 3d Division, Wheelock's and Woodbridge's; 4th Division, Bower's and Willard's; 5th Division, Swift's and Mott's; 6th Division, consisting of Wingate's and Wea-

man's, to march by the shortest and best route to the State of New Hampshire."

"Col. Anthony Wayne will take the command immediately of the Regiments Light Infantry, Artillery and Artificers, which are to complete the Garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence. Michael Ryan, Esq., is appointed Brigade Major for the Garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence, and is to be obeyed as such. Col. Wayne will order Mr. P. Frazer, Capt. T. Morris and Capt. Bonner to appraise on oath all the articles of clothing in the Garrison of Ticonderoga belonging to the United States, and order the same to be delivered to George Mason, Esq., Commissary General of Clothing, taking his receipt for the same, which is to be delivered to Col. Wayne, to be by him sent to the Treasury Office in Philadelphia, pursuant to order of Congress on the occasion."

"Col. Dayton is to march Lt. Col. White in arrest to Albany, for attempting to assassinate Mr. Varick, D. M. M. Gen'l, near Head Quarters."

"November 19th, 1776.

"The commanders of regiments are immediately to cause their Quarter Masters to make a return of such clothing as may be wanting for their soldiers to Mr. Mason, who will deliver them on order of the commander of the regiment."

"November 20th, 1776.

"Lt. Col. White having engaged his honor not to challenge or offer violence to Capt. Varick, D. M. M. Gen'l to the Army, until they have had an opportunity of settling the unhappy dispute in an honorable manner, is released from his arrest on the occasion, by the order of the honorable Major Gen. Gates."

[The Journal is here resumed.]

Wednesday, November 20th, 1776.—This morning very early Col. Dayton left this place in order to return home to the Jerseys. Col. White likewise set out to go as far as Fort George. After his departure orders came out that he was released from his arrest, he promising to make up the matter with Capt. Varick. What cannot friends do when their powers are exerted for our security—robbers and murderers have often been rescued from death by their interposition; but a day of just reckoning is coming, in which strict justice shall take place. Is there not some hidden curse in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin.

A list of the Artillery mounted at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, Nov. 8th, 1776:

<i>In the French Lines.</i>	<i>In the Circular Redoubt.</i>
3 12 lb. Cannon.	1 9 do.
4 9 lb. cannon.	3 4 do.
1 6 do.	<i>In the Stone Redoubt.</i>
2 4 lb. Field Pieces.	1 24 Pounder.
4 1 do.	1 9 do.
<i>In the Jersey Redoubt.</i>	2 6 do.
1 32 lb. Cannon.	3 4 do.
2 18 do.	1 3 do.
1 9 do.	<i>In the Grand Battery, Mount</i>
1 6 do.	<i>Independence.</i>
<i>In the Sandy Redoubt.</i>	1 32 Pounder.
1 12 lb. Cannon.	2 18 do.
1 9 do.	3 12 do.
2 4 do.	8 9 do.
<i>In the old Fort.</i>	11 6 do.
2 12 Pounders.	3 4 do.
1 9 Pounder.	<i>In the Citadel, Mt. Independence.</i>
4 9 do.	1 18 Pounder.
<i>In the Oblong Redoubt.</i>	1 12 do.
3 4 Pounders.	3 6 do.
Total—Ticonderoga,	42
Do. Mount Independence,	33

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Thursday, November 21st, 1776.—Drawing out Muster Rolls for the Muster Master. * * * * *

Friday, November 22d, 1776.—Little to be done, and not over anxious of running about through the camp, I content myself with staying greater part of the day in the house reading and writing, &c. Gen. Brickett's Brigade preparing to march off the ground. The day proved cloudy and disagreeable.

Saturday, November 23d, 1776.—Serg. Wilkinson, of Capt. Dickinson's Company, is appointed and does the duty of Sergeant Major to this place.

To-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., Capt. Varick mustered Capts. Bloomfield's, Dickinson's, Potter's, Reading's, Inlay's and Sharp's Companies, sick and well, to make a true return thereof to the Generals and Congress, that justice may be done towards every one.

Last night one Ross, a soldier in Capt. Imlay's Company, died, and was buried this afternoon.* Exceedingly troubled with a cutaneous eruption all over my body. * * * * *

Sunday, November 24th, 1776.—Cloudy wet day, and I taking physic, so went out very little, but kept in the house most of the day writing, &c., having almost forgot that one day is set apart for the Lord; it is hardly remembered by me, though not busily engaged.—Pretty certain intelligence was brought us this day by the Paymaster, that the troops were evacuating New York, and it is expected they will leave there shortly. †

Monday, November 25th, 1776.—Still continues wet and muddy; in the house writing and drawing Muster Rolls over again. Captain received his pay for 3 months. ‡

Tuesday, November 26th, 1776.—Went with a number of men in batteauxs after wood up the Lake about 1 miles, and fetched a good load: returned in the evening very unwell.

GENERAL ORDERS.

November 23d, 1776.

* The several commanding officers of garrisons and posts in the Northern Department are not to give any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier leave of absence from such garrison or post, or suffer them to be absent therefrom on any pretence whatever, except such as may be sent down on public business to the Commander-in-Chief of the Department, or without first obtaining his leave. No leave of absence will be granted except on very special occasions, and that only on written application through the commanding officers of posts. Col. Whitcomb's Regiment to be mustered at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Any soldier who demolishes any of the huts, or carries away any of the boards or timber of the same, shall receive 100 lashes.—Captain of the day for Ticonderoga, from 4th Pennsylvania Battalion; for Mount Independence, from Col. Burrell's. Col. Dayton's Regiment to furnish 1 Serg. and 23 privates for fatigue—to send a Sergeant and 12 men to Head Quarters.

November 24th, 1776.

† The commanding officers of those regiments now under marching orders, are not only to be accountable for the huts of their respective regiments, but Col. Wayne declares he will not allow the men to march if their huts are demolished. The Commissary is to serve out half a gill of rum to each man who was on guard last night. Captain of the day for Ticonderoga, from Col. Dayton's Regiment; for Independence, from Col. Burrell's.

GARRISON ORDERS.

November 25th, 1776.

‡ As batteauxs cannot be had to cross Lake George in time for the regiments now on the ground to cross before the 11th December, Col. Whitlock's and Woodbridge's regiments are immediately to march by way of Skeenesborough. Major Hay will furnish some batteauxs to carry the baggage of both regiments. Major Hay, with a Captain from each regiment, will inspect the tents, and condemn all those that are not fit for the field, in order that they may be immediately made up into beds for the use of the sick. A general Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to consist of 12 Captains—Major Barber, President—to try the prisoners now in confinement. All evidences and parties concerned to have notice to attend.

Wednesday, November 27th, 1776.—At guard mounting I took the charge of the main guard with Ensign Leonard. Having 28 men in the Garrison, with 12 sentinels and 12 men at the Stone Redoubt, with 5 sentinels and a great number of prisoners to be taken care of, which caused me much fatigue, and the weather being bad added to my misfortune in impairing my injured health. Was vigilant all night and received the guard rounds about 12 o'clock.

Col. Willard's and Col. Bower's Regiments to march to-morrow morning at sunrise.

Thursday, November 28th, 1776.—Made out my reports of the guard and was relieved at the usual time, being exceeding unwell.

Yesterday Capt. Potter set out for home. *

Friday, November 29th, 1776.—Still continuing unwell, as I have been these two days past. This day a dispute happened between Lt. Gifford and Ensign Norcross, which so ruffled Norcross that he forsok our mess in which he was engaged; went to live with Dr. Dunham. By a letter from Col. Dayton, of the 26th instant, at Albany, to Major Barber, we are informed that the Regulars have taken Fort Washington with near 2000 prisoners therein—that the Regulars have evacuated York and gone over to the Jerseys, as is supposed, to penetrate as far as Philadelphia; but our army are before them, and will no doubt be a substantial barrier in their way thither.

We are farther informed, that after Col. White went down to Albany, Gen. Schuyler sent an arrest after him, but that he had gone off no one knew where, nor am I informed whether he was properly notified of the arrest; it is however certain that the General is much exasperated against him, and determines to rid the army of so dangerous an officer.

Upon information of Gen. Charlton being on his return towards this place with his army, a scout of riflemen were sent off to Crown Point this evening to make discovery.

Saturday, November 30th, 1776.—Nothing of importance.

Sunday, December 1st, 1776.—The day of the Lord was more peaceable than any before has been since we were on the ground.

GENERAL ORDERS.

November 28th, 1776.

* The pernicious practice of retailing spirituous liquors in this camp to the soldiers has become so prevalent, and attended with such consequences, that it is absolutely necessary to suppress it. Col. Wayne commands and enjoins all officers belonging to this army to make diligent search through their respective regiments, to seize all liquors found in the possession of any person retailing the same, except those who have obtained leave for that purpose, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Cloudy, windy weather ; growing cold ; in the evening it snowed just so as to cover the ground. Capt. Bloomfield, Lt. Gifford and myself occupy Gen. Montcalm's room in a mess, pretty quietly. *

Monday, December 2d, 1776.—I with a party of about 30 men went up to the mills for boards in flats—the weather being cold and the business tedious, it were near night before we got loaded—and then our scows being aground, I was obliged to get out, and continued in the water until my clothes were all froze on me, and then was obliged to stand at the helm until we landed at Mount Independence, about 8 o'clock, and went home in a frozen condition ; when I arrived the drums were just beating for orders to warn every man to lie on their arms and parade at the guns firing in the morning, owing to a report brought by Capt. Church and Lt. Hagan from Crown Point, affirming they saw a square rigged vessel, carrying, as they supposed, about 14 guns, come to an anchor at Crown Point, being for some time in chase of them.

Tuesday, December 3d, 1776.—We paraded at gun fire according to order, but were soon dismissed. The day proved wet and cold, so that it froze as fast as it fell, which caused it to be very slippery, and with the darkness of the night made it bad.

Towards evening a batteaux arrived from Crown Point, or rather below, with corn and potatoes, which was the same that our men saw the day before, which they took to be a large square rigged sloop or schooner, when she had only two blankets for sails. This proves matter of laughter enough at the scouters.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1776.—Was put on guard, but by request, being unwell, Mr. Thomas took my place, so I continued in the house all day.

Thursday, December 5th, 1776.—Dull, sloppy weather, but warm for the season. At the usual time of guard mounting I was put on with Lt. Hagan, and before we relieved the old guard, the whole regiment being paraded, we marched off to the grand parade round the Adjutant's Daughter, with all the other regiments this side of the Lake, and the whole of the prisoners being brought out of the main

December 1st, 1776.

* The shameful neglect of the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding guards of late, is such that the sentinels have allowed their guns to be stolen from them. Col. Wayne recommends it to the officers whether commissioned or non-commissioned, to see that their guards are more alert, and do their duty as becometh soldiers, as he is determined to punish with the utmost severity such scandalous, unsoldier-like behaviour.

guard, five of them received 39 lashes on their bare backs, well laid on; after which we marched back and relieved the old guard.

Friday, December 6th, 1776.—Was relieved from guard and went to bed, being unwell. Capt. Patterson's and Ross's Companies were mustered to-day—after which Col. Varick left here.

Saturday, December 7th, 1776.—Strict orders were given to both the Generals and Regulars for the troops to dress and powder in the neatest manner possible, and appear on the parade to-morrow morning. Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford very unwell, so they are not able to go out any. I spent the day in preparing the men, such as were able, for to-morrow's parade; but a great number are sick amongst us: Serg. Leake is one, who I fear is near his end.

Sunday, December 8th, 1776.—Last evening Capt. Sharp and the other officers who were with him returned from Schenectady, with whom came Davis Rivers, Moses Tullis and Saml. Jackson, belonging to our company, leaving the remainder behind. Some stores were brought by them, but no news of importance.

This day, according to orders, at the troop beating, the whole of the men on this side the Lake paraded, and after forming went through the manual firing a round by platoons, and several other manœuvres, and were dismissed. The whole were powdered off neatly, and made a very grand appearance; but the weather was so cold, they could not exercise with that life which they usually did in warmer weather. Col. Wayne, Wood, &c., were on the ground ordering the movements.

After parade, Mr. Norcross and myself, according to invitation, went and dined with Capts. Donnell and Blair, and sat drinking with them until roll call, when we returned and attended thereto. Capt. and Lieut. still very unwell.

Monday, December 9th, 1776.—Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford still continue unwell, but the Captain is getting better. Nothing material.

Tuesday, December 10th, 1776.—Lt. Gifford still exceeding unwell with the camp dysentery, which seems to baffle all medicine. John Burroughs and Joel Garrison came up. We have now above 100 sick belonging to this regiment. The most frequent complaint is the camp dysentery, and has been rife ever since we came upon this ground, though it now begins to grow less frequent as the weather grows cold and severe—and more inflammatory disorders, of a very complex nature, come in its place; not many, however, die.

Wednesday, December 11th, 1776.—Clear, cold, and the Lake frozen over, except at the Forks. Mr. Gifford's complaint still continues

with full vigor, so that he seems almost to despair of his life. J. Ray very sick—nothing farther. Snowed in the night.

Thursday, December 12th, 1776.—Snowy morning. Nothing material occurred to-day.

Friday, December 13th, 1776.—Cloudy, dull day, but warm for the season, though it did not break up the ice any. Went on guard at the usual time of mounting with Ensign Leonard; had a pretty favorable guard. Capt. Church, of Col. Wayne's Regiment, officer of the day. Orders were this day issued by Col. Wayne* for our regiment to march to-morrow morning for Mount Independence—leaving our station, to which we was allotted by Gen. Gates, to ease the Colonel's stomach of a disgust which he has got against us for some reason. These orders were received by Major Barber and the rest of the officers with astonishment; yet they determined, however distressing they might be, to punctually comply with them, though it was with great reluctance after so many difficulties and hardships already undergone, and especially as this appeared unjust and altogether unnecessary. At night received the grand rounds *secundum artem*, and gave attendance to the guard.

Saturday, December 14th, 1776.—Made out my returns and was relieved at 9 o'clock, when the weather began to grow very cold and blustering and spits of snow; growing most excessive cold, and the bridge over the Lake being broken by the wind, it was concluded to be impossible to get over; however, in the afternoon each company began to get over as well as they could in boats, of which ours was one; Capt. Bloomfield being ordered as officer of the day at Ticonderoga to-morrow, would not go over himself, and Lieut. Gifford being sick, staid in our room, so that there was none but myself to go over with our company. Having things prepared, about 2 o'clock, P. M. we went down to the Lake, and with much fatigue, the wind blowing excessively hard and much ice in the Lake, we got all over a little before

December 13th, 1776.

* Col. Dayton's Regiment is to remove to Mount Independence on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The officers will be careful that no damage is done to the barracks their regiment now occupies, as they will be answerable for the contrary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, SARATOGA, Dec. 13th.

The General having received advices of a signal victory, obtained by a part of the Army of the United States, under the immediate command of his Excellency Gen. Washington, over the enemy; and being willing that all should participate in the joys occasioned by this happy event, he pardoneth John Butterworth of the fleet, sentenced by a General Court Martial, held at Ticonderoga on the 6th Nov. last, to be shot for a breach of the 27th Article for the Regulations of Government in the Continental Army.

sunset, and carried our things up to the barracks, which we found very open, without any doors, chamber floor, or any thing except just covered and petitioned off; R. Ensign Kinney and myself gathered wood and made up a fire in our room, but the night was so excessively cold, and the room so open, I could not sleep—indeed suffered most intolerably all night; learning some thing farther of the fatigues of a soldier's life.

Sunday, December 15th, 1776.—This day being cold, we were obliged to send over the main guard to Ticonderoga from our regiment, which we took excessively hard; indeed they had extraordinary hard work to get over at any rate. I filled up our fire-place with clay for a hearth and other things about the house, in order to be something more comfortable.

Monday, December 16th, 1776.—Severe weather. Over on Mount Independence fitting up house, &c.*

Tuesday, December 17th, 1776.—In consequence of advice from Gen. Schuyler, that a very capital engagement has lately happened between Lord Howe and Gen. Washington, in which the latter proved victorious—the former leaving the ground covered with the dead and 13 field pieces, to the latter—the troops here were all paraded at Ticonderoga, we passing over the Lake on the ice, and formed in a body; when we gave six hearty cheers on the occasion, fired two rounds and were dismissed, with an allowance of a gill of rum to every man. M. Barber's mess and ours joined upon their coming over to-day.

Wednesday, December 18th, 1776.—Still continues very cold. Last night Serg. Leake died, after all that was done for him; and I must say upon his sick bed the Captain and all used him kindly, though before that I think by him he was ill treated. In the afternoon, the Captain and myself, with a part of our men and several Sergeants, buried Serg. Leake in a decent manner.

Our guards mount at the old Fort, notwithstanding we are moved over on the mount, and are obliged to cross on the Lake; and I suppose must continue so to do until they get fixed in the garrison barracks.

Thursday, December 19th, 1776.—The weather continues exceeding cold. No occurrences worth mentioning.

December 16th, 1776.

* The whole army which compose the garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, to be under arms to-morrow at 9 o'clock, in order to fire a feu de joie on account of the intelligence received of a glorious victory gained by Gen. Washington over the enemy. The Commissary will issue one gill of rum to each man who appears under arms to-morrow.

Friday, December 20th, 1776.—Yesterday orders were given out for the whole of our regiment, sick and well, to go immediately over to Mount Independence. I went over accordingly to bring ours over, but as many of them were left in huts, I concluded there to let them stay.

Saturday, December 21st, 1776.—Regiment in general very sickly. Scarcely a day passes but some one dies out of it. Began to get something more comfortable than what we were in our rooms.

Sunday, December 22d, 1776.—No church, no prayers, no Saints to remind us, therefore the day of rest was spent much in the same manner as the others, even by those who have no duty to do. Dined at the landing with Mr. Adams, keeping entertainment there. A. Shepherd sold off his things at vendue in the evening.

Monday, December 23d, 1776.—The ice so hard as makes it good sledding over the Lake.

Tuesday, December 24th, 1776.—The whole of the men on Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence ordered to parade to-morrow morning at troop beating.

Wednesday, December 25th, 1776.—Being Christmas we paraded according to orders on the ice and snow the whole brigade, and went through sundry manœuvres, continuing until 2 o'clock, and the men almost perished, we were dismissed. The whole of Col. Whitcomb's officers except four were not out, consequently their men did not parade; upon which they were all immediately arrested by Col. Wayne. After parade, the Major, &c., went over to M. Hay's to dine, and did not return till very late. Most amazing works were transacted by Col. Craig and part of the Pennsylvania regiment, at Ticonderoga, in a drunken frolick this evening. Col. Whitcomb beat, stabbed, and most shamefully abused with the guard and sundry of his officers who came to his relief, and that for no reason at all, but to satisfy their drunken career. Capt. Bloomfield and Ad. Shepherd set out home this morning by way of Skeenesborough.

Thursday, December 26th, 1776.—Very snowy day. Col. Whitcomb's officers were not actually arrested as was at first ordered; but by complaint Col. Craig was, for his last night's work, which if it be not made up will certainly go very much against him.

The night proved equally stormy with the day, so that two men coming from Skeenesborough to this place, suffered greatly, one perished 5 miles off from here, and the other but just escaped. *

December 26th, 1777.

* The several commanders of regiments or corps are in their next return to insert all the casualties that have happened by death or otherwise since Gen. Gates left this

Friday, December 27th, 1776.—This morning it ceased snowing, it being about knee deep. Visited the sick, and made provision in wood and other necessaries for them; still continued with Major B. in his mess: M. Hay and Pierce, Paymaster General, dined with us, and we had some very agreeable discourse.

Saturday, December 28th, 1776.—Cloudy and cold.

"Garrison orders to be observed by the troops for Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence:

"The reveillee to beat at the break of day or gun fire every morning. The troop at half-past 8 o'clock, and the long roll at half after 9 for the guard to parade, fresh shaved, well powdered, arms and accoutrements in good order.

"2d. The retreat to beat at sunset, when the roll of each company is to be called, and every person absent to be reported to the officer commanding the company, and to be punished at the direction of a Court Martial.

"3d. No person that is not a commissioned officer is to be permitted to go out of the garrison or camp after retreat beating; nor is any person whatever to be suffered to return in after tattoo, which is to beat at 8 o'clock in the evening.

"4th. No officer is to sleep out of the garrison or camp on any pretence whatever. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall commit any nuisance in or about the barracks or camp, shall receive 20 lashes, well laid on, on his bare back for every such offence.

"5th. The respective Quarter-Masters are to visit the barracks twice a week to see that no damage is done to them, and to cause all offal and other dirt to be carried off the parade every day. The 2d and 4th Regiments of Pennsylvania are to march into the barracks tomorrow—the fourth Rifle Companies belonging to them are to remain at the French lines—the officers of which will be accountable for all damage that may be done to the huts, as they must be reserved for the troops on their march to relieve this garrison."

Sunday, December 29th, 1776.—Spent the day in the house.

place. Col. Wayne is sorry to find so little attention paid to general orders by some officers; he now once for all solemnly declares that he is determined to have them obeyed in the minutest point.

Fair return is immediately to be made of the names of the soldiers who have been engaged to serve during the war agreeably to a former order.

Capt. James Taylor, of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, is appointed Judge Advocate to this army, vice Capt. Bloomfield, and is to be obeyed as such.

Monday, Dec. 30th, 1776.—Slaying very good ; nothing material.*

Tuesday, December 31st, 1776.—Troops all ordered to parade to-morrow morning. Mr. Gifford still continues very low, and the Captain gone, so that I have the whole trouble of the company.

Wednesday, January 1st, 1777.—This is the first new year that ever the American States enjoyed, and this they receive with great affliction ; may Heaven relieve them ere the year numbers its full days. New Years Day brought us news, but not the least suited to mirth. By the most authentic accounts from home, Gen. Lee is taken prisoner, and the enemy at Trenton in full possession of the Jerseys—occasioned by the times of our men being out, and they forsook their General to take care of their wives and children. My native place suffers greatly, and my friends that are therein : for whom I feel most sensibly. Yet it does by no means discourage me, but rather excites in me a thirst after satisfaction. This day, which was stormy, I was ordered on board the New York Gondola with 20 of our men, Capt. Dickinson and Ensign Thomas with 30 of theirs on board the Trumbull Galley. So accordingly I went, but found that not more than 7 or 8 men could possibly live on board ; I dismissed the remainder to go to their huts, I myself, however, slept on board.

Thursday, January 2d, 1777.—This day I was backward and forward endeavoring to get the number of men on board altered, which I obtained in the evening, when the following orders were given :

Lt. Elmer with 20 of his men to go on board the Galley Gates ; Serg. Coe with 12 of Capt. Dickinson's men on board the Galley Trumbull—whilst a Corporal and 6 men from Col. Buel's Regiment take the York Gondola ; I, however, did not go on board this night.

Friday, January 3d, 1777.—This day being very cold, I went on board the Galley Gates with our men, which are fit for duty, and took possession of her, leaving Serg. Dore and some other well men to take care of the sick.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

December 29th, 1776.

* As it is very evident that several soldiers screen themselves from duty either through pretence of sickness, or by absenting themselves from roll call, of which number it is to be lamented that Serjeants make a part ; Major Barber orders, as a reward for those who attend faithfully on parade, that the whole rum drawn for the whole regiment to be divided among them : and as a punishment for delinquents, that those who do not appear without a just cause, be the next day ordered on duty or fatigue.

Major Barber is much astonished to hear that some of this regiment are so void of respect for their native province, (New Jersey) and so disobedient to the most positive orders, as to enlist with officers of other States. In order the more effectually to execute Gen. Gates's order which he issued a few days before he left this ground, Major

Saturday, January 4th, 1777.—Very cold, freezing weather. Busy moving on board and getting our men there; the accommodations not very good. After getting the things on board, having the charge of the whole given to me, I issued rules and regulations to be observed on board the fleet.

Sunday, January 5th, 1777.—Cold and frosty weather. Fresh troops arrived here to-day from Skeenesborough.

Monday, January 6th, 1777.—Piercing cold weather. More troops came in to-day, being the remainder of Col. Simon's Regiment of Massachusetts forces, 3 months men. Continue on board the Galley. Ordered to send off the sick as opportunity offers. Mr. Gifford set out for Albany.*

Tuesday, January 7th, 1777.—Our men which are not on board the Galley, ordered into the rooms to make way for the new troops.

Wednesday, January 8th, 1777.—Daniel Lawrence, Elijah Wheat, Henry Bragg and Oth. Johnson set out in sleds for Albany to-day. We hear farther news of the barbarities which the British troops commit towards our people in the Jerseys; likewise that Gen. Washington has taken the rear guard of the enemy as they were retreating from Trenton to Brunswick for winter quarters, which consisted of a number of officers and soldiers to the amount of 1700, with some brass field pieces. God grant it may be so; and hope ere long we shall be permitted to go and see the carryings on.

Thursday, January 9th, 1777.—This day, though cold, the whole of the troops here were paraded on the ice, and continued going through sundry manœuvres for two or three hours, till we had like to have perished. After which we were dismissed: afterwards repaired on board.

Friday, January 10th, 1777.—Spent the day as usual among the men, and preparing some of them to leave the ground.

Barber declares that any soldier enlisting, or proposing to enlist, with any officer belonging to any other State than New Jersey, shall receive as severe a punishment as can be inflicted agreeably to the Articles of War.

January 6th, 1777.

* Notwithstanding the repeated orders to have the sick properly attended, and every possible care taken of the men, Col. Wayne finds himself necessitated to send them off the ground, in order to preserve the lives of men, who at another day may render an essential service to their country. The commissioned officers of their respective regiments whose times are almost expired, are to send a portion of their sick down to Albany in sleds, as they arrive, with an officer to attend them: that they are treated with the greatest tenderness and humanity on their way, as they will answer for the contrary conduct at their peril. No sleds or carriages are to return to Skeenesborough without first permission from Head Quarters.

Saturday, January 11th, 1777.—Serg. Street Maskell, James Ray, Samuel Jackson, John Caskerson, Robt. Griggs and Philip set out for Albany, being unwell, for the recovery of their healths. A scout went out from our regiment to-day for Crown Point to intercept spies of the enemy, if any there should be coming among us. In the afternoon the whole of the sick ordered to prepare to go off to-morrow. Spent part of the day with Major Barber, Dr. Dunham and Mr. Norcross, &c., up in barracks.

Sunday, January 12th, 1777.—Two o'clock, P. M., by order of Col. Wayne, we paraded on the ice and exercised in the cold almost frozen till quite dark, when being dismissed I repaired on board much troubled with the rheumatism proceeding from standing so long in the cold.—Capt. Inlay went down to-day with a number of our sick of the regiment—Charles Bowen and Jos. Garrison were the only two which went from our Company.

Monday, January 13th, 1777.—Very busy in trying to get away some more of our sick, but could not succeed. Col. Wayne came on board, and finding no sentry, (as we have not kept one in the day time) he damned all our souls to hell, and immediately ordered two by night and one by day, which I immediately put in execution—but shall not forget his damns, which he is very apt to bestow upon people; but my great consolation is, that the power thereof is not in his hands, blessed be God for it.

Tuesday, January 14th, 1777.—The sun even in the most pleasant days thaws but very little. Major Barber and sundry of the officers went to Crown Point in sleighs for a pleasure spell; not well, stayed on board all day.

Wednesday, January 15th, 1777.—Up trying to get shoes for the men, but could not. Ordered to parade to-morrow on the ice—which I think a very extraordinary thing in our Major when on command to order us on parade; nor do I think his refusing to let me have shoes was acting an impartial part. However, I will endeavor invariably to obey orders and note the consequences.

Thursday, January 16th, 1777.—Went up to the barracks and paraded, were dismissed; and paraded again, but it continuing to snow, we did not go on the ice to fire as was ordered. Received December pay from the Paymaster; bought some shoes, &c. Had considerable dispute with M. Barber on points of Divinity.

Friday, January 17th, 1777.—This day the old brigade was paraded on the ice, and had 9 rounds of damaged cartridges without balls given them, which were fired away at the different kinds of firing

went through. The day was excessive cold, yet we continued on the ice for near four hours, and were then dismissed.

Saturday, January 18th, 1777.—Lt. Cooper of the fleet came on board.

Sunday, January 19th, 1777.—Two of our men were ordered out on the scout with the others of the regiment. Major Barber seemed very snarling, because our men do not do enough duty, when in truth he cannot deny but he has favored every company more than ours. News of the success of Gen. Washington over the enemy in the Jerseys, for which the regiment was called together and informed.

Monday, January 20th, 1777.—I hear that Col. Wayne is promoted to Brigadier-General, but believe it is a joke.

The news received yesterday from the Jerseys, is of such a salutary nature as to revive one's spirits afresh.

Tuesday, January 21st, 1777.—I spent much of the day in the gun room examining and putting to rights the cartridges, several of which we found damaged.

Wednesday, January 22d, 1777.—Spent the day on board writing, exercising cannon, &c. Towards evening went up and played a few games of whist with some of the officers. Part of Col. Wood's Regiment preparing to march off the ground to-morrow morning.

Thursday, January 23d, 1777.—Hear that Major Barber intends ordering us on shore for others to come on board, fearing, I suppose, our men cannot have fatigue and guard enough without driving them from pillow to post.

The above was verified, for about 10 o'clock Lt. Mott and Ensign Stout, the effectives of Capt. Patterson's Company, came down with orders from Major Barber to take post on board, and for me immediately to resume my former post in the battalion, which I put in execution, though at the same time thought it, as it really appears, very hard. Came and took lodging at Sharp's—played whist till 12 o'clock, and then went to bed.

[To be continued.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. III.

1848.

No. 2.

NEWARK, May 25, 1848.

THE SOCIETY met at 12 o'clock at the Library Hall. The Hon. JAMES PARKER, third Vice President, took the chair in the absence of the President; who was unavoidably prevented from being present by professional engagements.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Corresponding Secretary made his report, and laid upon the table letters from the Rev. SAMUEL W. FISHER, of Cincinnati; Rev. J. T. HEADLEY, of New York; Rev. J. B. CONDIT, D. D.; H. F. CONDUCT, M. D., of Washington City; Messrs. ROBERT G. RANKIN and WM. F. OAKLEY, of New York,—in acknowledgment of their election as honorary, corresponding or resident members:—from Rev. Drs. DEWITT and HIGBEE, Rev. SAM'L L. SOUTHARD, and Hon. J. P. PHOENIX, of New York, regretting their inability to accept the invitation of the Society to participate in the proceedings of the day:—from Mr. O. W. MORRIS, of New York, accompanying a donation to the Library, from the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, the American Antiquarian Society, and from sundry persons in relation to the business and transactions of the Society.

In accordance with the directions of the Society at its last meeting, he had transmitted to Mr. A. Vattermare, in furtherance of his system of International Exchanges, 3 copies of the Society's collections, 2 vols. each: 5 copies of the Life of Lord Stirling: 5 copies of the Proceedings of the Society, each 2 vols.: and 5 copies of Bishop Doane's Address—The Constitution and By-Laws of the Society,

and the Statistics of the New Jersey State Prison :—in all twenty-one volumes and fifteen pamphlets.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting, circulars had been sent to the Executives of the different States, under the direction of the President, soliciting their aid in procuring from their respective Legislatures, their laws and published documents for the library of the Society.

As acting Librarian, he reported that 48 volumes had been added to the Library since January by purchase: and by donations 30 volumes, 24 pamphlets and a few manuscripts.

The Treasurer, Mr. JAMES ROSS, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$426 33, and the sum of \$1,513 68 due from the members for admission fees and annual dues.

Judge DUEK, from the Committee on Publications, reported that in accordance with the directions of the Society, they had caused the quarterly publication to be sent to the members generally, and they had the pleasure to state that but few indicated a disinclination to receive it.

Presuming that all those who did not return the publication considered themselves as subscribers therefor, the Committee felt authorized to announce to the Society that its continuance is in consequence rendered certain.

The first number of the 3d volume is now passing through the press, and the Committee hoped that the members generally would use their influence to extend its circulation beyond that of the previous volumes.

They also reported, that Bishop Doane had generously placed at the disposal of the Society for distribution among the members, another edition of the Annual Address delivered by him, which he had had printed at his own expense.

Mr. WM. B. KINNEY, from the Committee on Purchases, reported that since the last meeting several works of value had been added to the library at comparatively small expense, and that hereafter, as it was probable the Society would soon be in possession of their permanent rooms, purchases would be made systematically as opportunities might offer or the funds of the Society allow.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Statistics, stated that the application to the Legislature for the adoption of measures to insure systematic returns of the Criminal Statistics of the State, had been pressed at the last session, but no action had been taken thereon. Another act, however, had been passed which would prove of essential service in perfecting the system of State statistics—that providing for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

None of the members of the Committee on Colonial Documents being present, the Corresponding Secretary reported, that the application of the legislature, which the Committee were authorized to present, had been referred to a Committee of the House of Assembly, but that no further action had been taken. He laid before the Society a communication he had made to the Governor, embodying information received by Mr. James G. King from Mr. J. R. Brodhead in London relative to the New Jersey Colonial papers. From this it appeared that of the volumes of MSS. in the State Paper office referring to America, there were 55 volumes referring exclusively to New Jersey, and that a large number of papers also connected with the affairs of the Province were scattered through 139 other volumes. Among these valuable documents were the minutes of the Council and Assembly entire, for the whole period of our provincial history: which would be of great interest, as those in possession of the State are very imperfect. Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. JOHN RUTHERFURD—

Resolved, That the Committee on the application to the Legislature respecting the Colonial Documents, be continued in charge of that duty, and that the Corresponding Secretary and Mr. Martin J. Ryerson be added to their number.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Com. on Nominations, reported favorably upon a number of names, and on balloting, 16 Resident, 4 Corresponding, and 4 Honorary members were elected—and new nominations received.

The Chairman laid before the Society a letter from the Newark Library Association stating that the room appropriated for the use of its library would be ready for occupancy in a few weeks, and that the Hall was prepared for the meetings and services of the Society.

On motion of Dr. MURRAY, it was ordered on file, and directed to be entered on the minutes.

On motion of Mr. WM. B. KINNEY,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of preparing the room,—placed at the disposal of the Society for the accommodation of their library by the Newark Library Association,—for the proper reception and arrangement of the books; and that the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the necessary fixtures and appurtenances of the library.

Resolved, That the Treasurer pay the said sum, as required, to the Chairman of said Committee on the receipt of the proper vouchers.

The Chair appointed as the Committee Messrs, Kinney, Gifford, Bradley, S. H. Pennington, and Whitehead.

Dr. MURRAY gave notice of an intended alteration in the By-Laws, to be acted on at the next meeting, substituting some other day than the fourth Thursday in May for the meeting at Newark.

Dr. M. said, that although the time had been fixed with the view of making it most convenient to the members of the Bar of Essex County, who at times were always in attendance upon Court, yet in practice, the time, from that very circumstance, proved most inauspicious—hence the proposition to change the day.

The Corresponding Secretary requested to be relieved from the charge of the Library which had been intrusted to him during the last two years, and suggested the propriety of appointing a permanent Librarian;—whereupon Dr. SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON was nominated and duly elected to that office.

On motion of Mr. R. S. FIELD, it was resolved, that the next meeting of the Society shall be held at *Princeton on Wednesday, September 27th.*

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY then read a Biographical sketch of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown.

On motion of Mr. J. P. BRADLEY,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Dr. Murray for the spirited and interesting sketch of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell which he has read, and that he be requested to place a copy of it at the disposal of the Society.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD presented in behalf of Mrs. Gertrude Parker, of Perth Amboy, a portrait of Colonel William Skinner, a brother of Cortland Skinner, Attorney General of the Province before the Revolution.

He was the third son of the Rev. William Skinner, of Perth Amboy. He entered the Provincial military service early in life, and served as a Captain in the French war under Colonel Peter Schuyler, participating in all the trials and dangers of the campaigns of 1755 and 1756—was made a prisoner of war at Oswego in August of the latter year and taken prisoner to France, where he remained until May, 1757, when he was allowed to go to England on parole; and in the course of a few months effected an exchange through his intimacy with the family of Sir Peter Warren, whose widow was his first cousin.

Mr. W. read extracts from letters in his possession, showing the interest taken by Capt. Skinner in procuring subsistence for the Provincial troops, who, like himself, had been made prisoners of war, and arrived in England;—and, also, the course pursued to obtain promotion in the regular army.

Success attended his efforts ; he was gazetted Captain, August 4th, 1759, and rose rapidly. As Major of the Royal Volunteers, he was in the expedition to Belle Isle in 1761, and conducted himself gallantly in the assault upon the fortifications, receiving publicly the thanks of the commanding General. The following year Major Skinner accompanied the army to Portugal, and in April, 1763, attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Shortly afterwards he returned to England, and before the Revolution became a Colonel, but was spared the trial of serving against his native land, remaining in England during the contest, and died there in 1778. He married a daughter of Lady Warren, and his only daughter married Henry, the 3d Viscount Gage, and her son, Henry Hall Gage, is now the possessor of the titles and estates of the family.

Mr. W. said, that after their separation at Oswego, Captain Skinner and his old commander, Colonel Schuyler, never met ; but at this late day, from different parts of the State, the portraits of the two—though sadly disfigured by the warfare with time and neglect—had been brought together, and would henceforth hang in juxtaposition on the walls of the library.

Mr. KINNEY here rose and announced the death, since the last meeting of the Society, of Dr. JOHN S. CONDIR, its Recording Secretary : and in doing so, remarked that this severe bereavement not only deprives us of the services of a faithful officer, ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of official duties, but removes from amongst us an associate and counsellor whose pure and upright mind, mature judgment, sound learning, and rare acquaintance with the history of our native State, gave an inappreciable value to his example and influence. He was one of the original members of the association, and had proved himself on all occasions to be one of its most zealous and useful members. Mr. K. enlarged at some length upon the personal character and virtue of our lamented friend, as illustrated in the various relations of life, and concluded by presenting the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. JOHN S. CONDIR, its Recording Secretary, which has occurred since its last meeting, this Society is called to mourn the loss of a faithful and efficient officer, and one of its original and most useful members.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions be communicated to them by the Corresponding Secretary, and published with the proceedings of the Society.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD seconded the resolutions. From their friendly relations and official connection with the Society, Dr. C. and

himself frequently met, and they had never done so without making it in some way the subject of conversation, and most generally suggestions would be made by Dr. C. tending to its advantage. The last time Mr. W. saw him, which was but a few days before his death, he was looking forward with much pleasure to the present meeting, and had some measures in contemplation to add to its interest. Having been much interested in Mr. Field's Sketches of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey, and especially the notice of Chief Justice Mompesson, at the previous meeting, he drew Mr. W.'s attention to an article he had met with, thought to refer to the early life of the Judge—and intended to have exhibited at this meeting the Judge's watch, which, it appears, is yet in existence—after telling the passing away of many generations since its original possessor was numbered with the dead.

Mr. W. referred to his attainments as a student of the history of the State, and gave several instances of Dr. C.'s active co-operation in the views and aims of the Society. As members of the Association, all might in that respect profitably follow his example, while as men and citizens they emulated his many virtues.

Mr. FIELD remarked that Mr. Whitehead had anticipated him in reference to the article concerning Chief Justice Mompesson. In his sketch of that Judge he had regretted not being able to identify him as a descendant of the Mompesson who was Rector of Eyam, in Derbyshire about 1670; and he had been consequently pleased to receive through Mr. W. a few days after Dr. C.'s death, information that seemed to make it more than probable that the Chief Justice was the son of that worthy man. Mr. Field alluded in appropriate terms to the services of Dr. Condit in many public stations, in all of which he so conducted himself as to command esteem.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY referred to another point in the character of Dr. Condit: he lived and died as a Christian, the most exalted title that could be given him.

Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT remarked that it was a pleasure in times like the present to be able to point to such an example of quiet, unobtrusive usefulness as that which had been presented in the life and character of Dr. C., and was confident that the Society and the community would with heartfelt sympathy join in the expressions of condolence which the resolutions were intended to convey to his bereaved family.

The resolution were then unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. MURRAY, DAVID A. HAVES was elected Recording Secretary to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Condit.

The Society then adjourned for dinner.

7½ o'clock, P. M.—The Society again convened, and the chair was taken by the President—Hon. J. C. HORNBLLOWER.

R. S. FIELD, Esq., of Princeton, then read before the Society a “Paper on the Bench and Bar of New Jersey previous to the Revolution;” passing in review the various Chief Justices and prominent Lawyers of the Provincial times—from the administration of Lord Cornbury to the close of that of Governor Franklin:—being a continuation of the subject commenced at the January meeting at Trenton.

On motion of Judge DUER, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Field for his valuable contribution to the biographical literature of the State and that he be requested to place a copy of his MSS. at the disposal of the Society.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at Princeton on Wednesday, September 27th.

At a meeting of the *Executive Committee* who were present—the Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., of Elizabethtown, was elected Chairman,—a letter having been received from the Rev. Mr. McLean, declining a re-election to that post.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, May 25th, 1848.

FROM THE REV. SAMUEL W. FISHER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28th, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Your note announcing my election as a “corresponding member of the New Jersey Historical Society,” reached me as I was leaving the city for a week, and in consequence an answer to it has been deferred to this time. On my return I received a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. Permit me, through you, to express to the Society my thanks for the honor thus conferred, and my earnest desire to co-operate, as far as it is in my power, with the Society in the promotion of the excellent purpose for which it was

instituted. As a native of New Jersey—reared among her hills—first settled in life in one of her most beautiful villages, and with many of my warmest friends among her citizens, it is not possible for me to feel uninterested in the operations of a Society which seeks to rescue the memory of the Fathers from oblivion—fix the now fast fading traditions of our early settlements, and give to the future a correct delineation of our State original. We have among the first citizens of this place not a few natives of New Jersey, and they are not ashamed of the State that bore them. Judge Burnet, who is one of my parishioners, and is now among the oldest of the native Jerseymen here, has given some sketches of several eminent persons from our State in his notes on the North-western Territory. It is my hope that he will leave in manuscript for your Society sketches of other individuals and events familiar to him when young, and now of special interest as connected with the men and incidents of the earlier or rather middle history of New Jersey. So far as I can stimulate others to engage in this good work of retracing the epitaphs upon the father's tomb-stones, or have opportunities to assist in any way myself, I shall be happy to co-operate with you.

Most truly yours,

SAMUEL W. FISHER.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark, N. J.

FROM REV. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D.

NEW YORK, May 23d, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I this morning received your note inviting me to dine with the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, on Thursday of this week, I regret that indispensable engagements, which will occupy me on that day, will prevent my attendance with you, and deprive me of the gratification which I would otherwise have fondly sought. It is pleasant to observe the interest felt in the organization of your Society, and the success which has attended its early operations, indicating an onward course of usefulness and prosperity.

Yours, with great respect,

THOMAS DEWITT.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., COR. SEC.

FROM EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D.

NEW YORK, May 24th, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 22d inst., inviting me, as “a corresponding member of the New Jersey His-

torical Society to join the Society at dinner on Thursday next, and also to participate in the previous proceedings, &c." It would give me the greatest pleasure to accept this invitation, and I should certainly do so, but for a previous peremptory engagement at 12 o'clock on the same day, which will probably detain me several hours. Whether present or absent, however, I shall always feel deeply interested in the proceedings of the Society, as in whatever else may contribute to the honor and prosperity of my native State.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ED. Y. HIGBEE.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c.

TO GOVERNOR HAINES.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, }
NEWARK, Jan. 25th, 1848. }

SIR:—Since my communication to you of the 14th December, I have received, through Mr. James G. King, a letter, addressed to him by Mr. John R. Brodhead, Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, containing valuable information, more in detail than has before been received, relative to the New Jersey Colonial Documents, compiled at the solicitation of Mr. King and myself;—and as this Society have appointed a Committee to present an application to the legislature for a sufficient appropriation to procure an analytical index to all our documents in the English Archives, I would ask your attention to the following condensed statement of the matters referred to by Mr. Brodhead.

The State Paper Office in London at present contains two series of papers relating to America.—The "State Paper Office" series, consisting of 531 volumes, composed of those documents which from time to time have been transferred by the Secretaries of State to the custody of the Keepers of the Archives, and comprising the correspondence with the various governors and officers in America, from 1620 to 1783—The "Board of Trade Papers" series, consisting of 2167 volumes, commencing in 1620, and ending in 1782, when the Board was dissolved.

Of the first series there are 17 volumes, entitled "New Jersey Papers," containing documents from 1728 to 1782, with the exception of 10 years—between 1752 and 1762—the papers for which are probably to be found in other volumes of the series; such for instance

as 23, called "Plantations General," referring to the years from 1760 to 1784, and from 1766 to 1787; 12 volumes, entitled "Governors in America," covering the period from 1743 to 1763; and 5 volumes entitled "America," from 1620 to 1762;—in all of which it is probable some documents will be found relating to the history of New Jersey. So that there are 17 volumes, the contents of which refer exclusively to New Jersey, and will require to be enumerated in full, and 40 more to be examined, in order to ascertain what portions of their contents refer to New Jersey.

In the second series, or Board of Trade Papers, the New Jersey documents are in 38 volumes;—11 of these contain original papers received from the Provincial authorities and others, from 1702 to 1775; 6 volumes, entitled "Entries," contain official communications to the authorities of the Province; and the remaining 21 volumes contain the official copies of the Laws and the Minutes of the Council and Assembly, from 1703 to 1774. These last may not require any particular examination, unless it be to ascertain if any existing break in the records of the laws or minutes at Trenton can be filled; but the contents of the 17 volumes will require specific enumeration. In this series, however, there are 60 volumes referring to "Plantations General,"—covering years from 1638 to 1782—and 39 volumes called "Proprieties,"—covering years from 1662 to 1776—and these 99 volumes should be examined in order to note such documents as may refer to New Jersey.

The result, therefore, of this enumeration is, that, in the preparation of a proper Analytical Index, there are 34 volumes, the entire contents of which will require to be noticed, and 139 volumes, exclusive of the 21 volumes of laws, &c., that will require careful examination.

In reference to the expense, Mr. Brodhead writes:—"From the best information I can obtain, the cost of the *clerical work* of making the desired index will average something like a guinea a volume *for each volume the contents of which are to be noted in full*;—with respect to the others, as the labor of research will be nearly the same, though the number of documents to be noted will be less, the remuneration will have to be made according to the time employed. Supposing the 21 volumes of Laws, Acts, &c., to be noted in full, therefore, we may estimate the clerical expenses at 55 guineas for the volumes of "New Jersey Papers;" and for the 139 remaining volumes, the necessary work may be performed for, perhaps, 20 guineas. Making due allowance for contingencies, it appears to me that one hundred guineas, say five hundred dollars, will amply meet all the necessary clerical expenses of the whole work."

There would be of course other, though trifling, expenditures connected with the matter which should be covered by the appropriation ; and the propriety of making it sufficiently large to cover the expense of documents existing in the State Department of New York, is respectfully suggested. The union of the two provinces under the same government at different periods, caused many documents, referring in whole or in part to New Jersey, to be incorporated with the New York papers.

You are already aware, sir, from my previous communications, of the difficulties which attend the obtainment of permission to examine the documents in the English Archives: even admission to the apartments cannot be had except by order of one of the Secretaries of State, and the permission is always interpreted in the most restricted sense ; consequently the services of some gentleman connected with the State Paper Office becomes necessary.

The most feasible plan to effect the object would be, probably, to pay the amount appropriated into the hands of three or more judicious citizens, as Commissioners or Trustees, to be authorized to prosecute the matter to a successful issue in such a manner as their judgment might dictate.

The present appears to be an auspicious time to carry out the project to completion, and your influence is respectfully solicited in its behalf.

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Cor. Sec'y.

The Hon. DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State of N. J., &c.

LETTER FROM DAVID OGDEN "to the several persons claiming under the Indian Purchases called the Mountain, Horseneck, and Van Gieson Purchases"—from a scarce pamphlet in the Philadelphia Library.

Presented by David A. Hayes, Esq.

NEWARK, February 20th, 1767.

GENTLEMEN :—As the dispute between the General Proprietors of East New Jersey, and you, relating to the Title to the Lands included within the bounds of the three Indian Purchases, called the Mountain, Horseneck and Van Gieson's, has long subsisted and large sums of money have been expended by both the Parties in support of their claim ; and as the same Dispute has been fully heard, considered, and

determined in favor of the General Proprietors by Arbitrators altogether disinterested, and mutually chosen by both the Parties; and as some of the Persons claiming under said Indian Purchases, and more especially one of their committee have of late endeavored to raise a Party further to contend for said lands; and I being persuaded that such contention cannot avail them, but will tend to the utter Ruin of many, (altho' one or some few who receive the Collections of the money may be benefited), to prevent which, and that those interested in the dispute may know the true state of their case, I have very briefly stated some of the Facts and Matters given in evidence before the Arbitrators, with some Observations thereon. And,

1. As it is an undoubted maxim in the Law that all Lands held by English Subjects, must be by Title derived from the Crown of England; in support of that maxim several adjudged cases in the Law Books, were read to the said Arbitrators.

2. The Indian Purchasers being conscious of the truth of that maxim, and of the Law in that case, did, in their Bills in Chancery, and before the said Arbitrators, set up their Title under the Crown, in Virtue of a pretended copy of a Licence from Sir G. Carteret, to purchase Lands of the Indians, in the Hand-writing of one Doctor Jacob Arents, lately deceas'd in the words following, to wit—

“Province of New Jersey, ss. You Mr. Obadiah Bruen, Mr. Samuel Ketchall, Micah Tompkins, John Brown, Robert Dennison, and Company, have Liberty to purchase from the Indians within this Government, what Quantity of Lands you shall think convenient: Beginning by the Bay, thence Westward, or in any other place in this Province, to take up in the right of Sir _____ and Sir _____ my honored Masters, and make Returns; and for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given under my Hand and Seal this Eleventh day of July, Anno Domini 1666. PH. CARTERET.”

Altho' many Objections can very justly be made against the said Licence being genuine, yet I shall now omit them, and pass to the Licence as it is worded, and see if it can pass any color of Title to those who made said Indian Purchases, in and after the Year 1701, about 35 years after said Licence.

1st. The Licence is to five persons by name, and their Company; and none of the Purchasers of the Lands in dispute were of these five Persons named, or of their Company; but other Companies who joined about 35 years afterwards in the Purchases they made of the Indians; and not one of the Deeds mentions that the Purchases were made under that or any other Licence.

2dly. The Licence farther is that the said five Persons and their Company should have liberty to purchase from the Indians what Quantity of Lands they should think convenient, beginning by the Bay, thence westward, or in any other place in New-Jersey; And it appears by the Records of New-Jersey, that the said five Persons and their Company, did in that same year 1666, partly agree with the Indians, and in 1667, completed their agreement with them; and took their Deed for a Tract of Land beginning at, and lying Westward of the Bay: And also at another place, extending near six miles to the north of the Bay, containing upwards of Twenty thousand acres of Land; which is well known and not disputed by any.

From whence it may be justly observed, 1st. That whatever Power was given by said Licence to said five persons and their Company, the same was by them fully executed, in that and the next Year following, in their purchasing the Lands now called Newark, where they settled, and for which they took patents from the General Proprietors of New-Jersey.

2dly. That said Licence was only to said five persons, and their Company, and not to their Heirs or Assigns; wherefore the power (if any there was given) was not descendable or assignable to others, and removes all Pretence of others, purchasing under said Licence, in 1701, and afterwards; and more especially those of Van Gieson and Horseneck Purchases, as Van Gieson and others concerned with him, were not of said Company, or any of the Descendants; and as none of the nine purchasers named in the Horseneck purchase, were of said Company nor their Descendants, and not more than one of them ever lived within the bounds of Newark, and the others of them lived in different Towns, in New-Jersey and in New-York.

3dly. By said Licence it plainly appears, that the Licence was not to give a title to the Lands, purchased of the Indians, but that the same should be taken up in the Right of the Lords Proprietors, Governor Carteret's Honoured Masters, and the Purchasers to make Returns of the Lands they should take up.

4thly. Long before said Indian purchases were made, in, and soon after 1701, Lord Berkeley, Sir George Carteret and Governor Carteret were all dead, and the Right to the Soil of New Jersey, was by several purchases vested in the twenty-four proprietors; wherefore all the Powers that could pass by said Licence were thereby determined and ceased.

5thly. Governor Philip Carteret, at the time of the date of said Licence, was not interested himself in those Lands; but the Title was

vested in Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret who, in 1664, drew up a set of Concessions for the Constitution of New Jersey, among which one was, that all lands in New Jersey, should be held under them, by patent from their Governor and Council, at the annual rent of one Half penny per acre; and that the same should be surveyed, returned, and entered on the public records of the Province, and appointed Philip Carteret their Governor, strictly limiting him to carry said Concessions into Execution; which Concessions and Commission were published in New Jersey, and entered on the publick Records there, and recognized in many instances by the General Assembly of of New Jersey, and were well known by the inhabitants of Newark long before said Indian purchases in 1701, and afterwards.

Wherefore, it is evident, that if Governor Carteret, had granted a Licence to purchase, importing a Grant to hold the Lands; yet, as he was not interested in the Lands himself, and had not power to make any Grant, contrary to the Concessions, the Licence must be void and of none Effect. And as the Indian purchasers in 1701, and afterwards, were acquainted with said Concession, and Commission to Governor Carteret, they are destitute of all Colour of Pretence, to claim under a Licence from Governor Carteret, (if any such they had) contrary to the Constitution of New Jersey. Neither have they any Right or Title in Law or Equity, to claim under Indian Purchases: as by the Concessions of the Lords Proprietors, all Indian Purchases were to be in the names of the General Proprietors; and by the Acts of the Legislature of New Jersey, in 1683, and afterwards, it was made criminal to purchase and take Deeds of the Indians for Lands in any other manner; and that all purchases and Deeds made and taken, were otherwise absolutely null and void.

I now appeal to your Committee, and those present at the hearing before the said Arbitrators, for the Truth of the above Short, but general State of the chief points insisted on by your Counsel, Attorney, and your Committee in support of your Title to said Lands in dispute; from whence I conceive it is abundantly clear and evident, that you cannot have the least pretence of claim to the King's Title, which you, by your three several Bills in Chancery, and since, held to be necessary to give a title, against the assigns of the Crown; and if so, can a spirit of Opposition of one, or a very few of your number, against the Title of the General Proprietors, regularly derived from the Crown of England, be any Ways justifiable, after the many indulgences you have received?

You well know that in and for some years after the year 1744,

many Actions were brought at Law, which gave you an opportunity to try your title to the Lands, if any you had; but that instead of defending any of the suits, you, frequently broke open the King's gaol and rescued persons, committed by legal process from the King's Courts for Trespasses and other misdemeanours; and openly, in a most daring manner, bid defiance to all Authority; which was after passed over by the Courts of Justice, in a very moderate manner, to the satisfaction of all Persons, as I believe. You then engaged to have a Trial at Law, and accordingly an amicable suit was brought by Isaac Winchel, holding under the General Proprietors, against one John Thompkins, and by the Agreement of the Attornies of both Parties and their clients, a Rule was entered in the Supreme Court for the Province of New Jersey, for a struck jury from the county of Middlesex, to try that Cause; which Jury was struck in the presence of your Committee, and some of the General Proprietors; and notice of trial was accordingly given for some Day in the next Term, when the Proprietors attended with their Council from New York, and their Witnesses, at a great expence, but were prevented to try the cause, by an Injunction from the Court of Chancery to stop said Suit at Law.

You then filed your several Bills in Chancery, against the General Proprietors, and those claiming under them; which being so fully answered by the defendants, that your Council thought it unsafe for you to come to a hearing in Chancery, and advised leaving the whole dispute to arbitration; which was accordingly by you requested, and consented to by the General Proprietors, and those claiming under them, in hopes that an End might thereby be put to the long Dispute: And thereupon three gentlemen living on Long Island in the Government of New York, of good character, and altogether disinterested, were mutually chosen to determine the Dispute; who after a full hearing of the proofs and allegations of both Parties, gave their Award against you, and in favor of the General Proprietors, as to the Title.

You also must know that the Timber destroyed on the Lands, by reason of said Dispute is by far of more value than the lands, with all the improvements now are; and that many claiming under Indian Purchases, are still cutting and destroying the little Timber left on the Lands. Should any of you further dispute the title of the General Proprietors, or of their Assigns, can such expect any Favours from the Courts of Equity or Law, or from the persons having Title to the Lands? I think you will do well to consider of this matter, and not be influenced by the opinion of any one or two of your number, or

an Opinion of Council, without it be on a full and just state of your case. If you further contend, I believe from the circumstances of this cause, the Courts of Law will not be stopt in their proceedings against you, by Injunctions from Chancery; and you will very probably have a bill in Chancery brought against you, to compel you to release your right, quit your Possessions, and to make satisfaction for all the damages done by destroying the Timber on the Lands, and for the costs: which suit, if brought, you may depend will not be delayed. As to those of you who are mentioned Complainants in the Bill of Chancery, for the Lands in the Mountain Purchase, pray consider, that very few of you ever lived on said lands, but hold and possess your Farms and Plantations in the Town of Newark, under Patents and Titles from the General Proprietors; that by far the most valuable parts of those disputed Lands, are settled and held under Titles derived from the General Proprietors; that not only those but many hundreds of others in Morris County, long settled under the General Proprietors, within the bounds of other Indian Purchases, made by some of the inhabitants of Newark, about the year 1701, under like circumstance with said Mountain Purchase: and should your pretended Title to the Mountain Purchase be valid, so as to give a Title, not only those in Morris County, but thousands of others who have settled under the constitution of New Jersey, will for the same reasons, be turned out of their Possessions. Can you, or any man, who has the least regard to justice, the Law and Constitution of the country he lives in, to the peace and quiet thereof, expect it will ever be the case on your weak pretence of title? As to those of you living on Van Gieson's Purchase, I now inform you, (lest those of your Committee present, at the hearing before the Arbitrators, have not been so just to you as to have done it,) that your Indian Purchase Deed is dated after the Act of Assembly of New Jersey, made and passed in 1703; which makes that purchase and deed absolutely void; And do also further inform you, living on Van Gieson's Purchase, and those settled at Horseneck, that as they who made those purchases, were not of the five Persons named in said pretended Licence of Governor Carteret, nor of their Company, nor of their Heirs, nor Associates of Newark; the active person or persons of your committee have in effect, by their Bills in Chancery, and in their pleadings before the Arbitrators, and by their Speeches since, given up your Title to those Lands, by asserting that your Title is derived from the Crown, by said Licence of Governor Carteret.

How they can justify their not truly informing you of these matters,

(if they have not done it) and with what Equity they can ask and collect money from you under the pretence of trying your title, which they themselves have given up, I leave them to answer;—But must recommend it as a prudent and necessary step for you to take before you give them any more of your Cash, or further contend for your claim, to go yourselves, or send some faithful person altogether disinterested in the Mountain purchase, and unconnected with those interested therein, to some able Council in the Law, and lay before him the Bills and Answer in Chancery which your Committee have, and also this state of your case, and desire his candid Opinion thereon; whereby you will have the advantage of knowing the real opinion of some gentleman of character in the Law, without the danger of being deceived, either from a partial State of your case, or a wrong information of others you confide in.

I am, gentlemen,

Your very h'ble serv't,

DAVID OGDEN.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED MAY 25TH, 1848.

From the New York Historical Society.—The Proceedings of the Society during the year 1847.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society.—The Bulletin of the Society for December, 1847. No. 13, concluding Vol. I.

Address before the Society, Jan. 28th, 1848, by Wm. B. Reed.

From Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.—The Congressional Globe and Appendix for 1848.

President's Message and Documents, Dec. 1847.

Plan of House of Representatives of U. States, 1847-8.

Mr. Webster's Argument in the Supreme Court, January 27th, 1848, in the Rhode Island Case.

Addresses in the Congress of the United States on the death of John Quincy Adams.

From Hon. Jacob W. Miller.—The Proceedings of the Senate of the United States—1848.

From J. B. Moore, Esq., Librarian of N. Y. Hist. Soc.—Remarks and Documents relating to the preservation and keeping of the public archives, by Richard Bartlett.

Memoirs of American Governors, by J. B. Moore.

An Address before the New Hampshire Historical Society, June 8th, 1831, by C. H. Atherton.

Annals of the Town of Concord, by J. B. Moore.

From Mr. O. W. Morris, New York.—The Fourth Annual Report of the New York Association for improving the condition of the poor, 1847.

Twenty-third Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. New York, 1847.

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. December, 1848.

From Virginia Historical Society.—The Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser for January, 1848.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society.—The Register of the Society. Vol. II. No. 1. (January, 1848.)

From the American Philosophical Society.—The Transactions of the Society. Vol. 10. Part 1st.

From the Newark Library Association.—An Address by the Rev. S. I. Prime on the opening of the Hall of the Library, Feb. 1st, 1848.

From Hon. Mahlon Dickerson.—Hazard's Historical Collections. 2 vols., quarto.

Histoire de la Louisiane, par M. Le Page du Prata. 3 vols., 8vo. Paris, 1758.

History of Louisiana, by Barbe Marbois.

History of Kentucky, by H. Marshall. 2 vols., 8vo.

Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention for forming the Constitution, &c. in 1787.

Bozman's History of Maryland.

State Papers of the United States from the accession of General Washington to the Presidency. 10 vols., 8vo.

From Rev. N. Murray, D. D.—The National Intelligencer from 1808 to 1813, inclusive. Folio, 3 vols.

A bound volume of Miscellaneous Papers.

From David A. Hayes, Esq.—MS. Copy of a letter from David Ogden of Newark, "To the several persons claiming under the Indian Purchases called the Mountain, Horseneck, and Van Gieson Purchases"—dated February 20th, 1767. (Copied from a scarce pamphlet in the Philadelphia Library.)

From Hon. Alex. Evans, M. C.—"The Out Post Guard" for March 25th, 1848. Published in Toluca, Mexico.

From Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D., of Boston.—"The New Hampshire Depository," conducted by the Faculty of Gilmanton Theological Seminary. Vol. 1st, and Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 2d.

From W. A. Whitehead.—Printed Propositions from James Parker relative to a bridge over the Raritan at New Brunswick, Nov. 2d, 1791, shewing the rates of toll for several years, &c.: laid before the Legislature of the State.

The Official Fee Book of Jonathan Deare, Naval Officer at Perth Amboy, from 1784 to 1788, showing the extent of the foreign commerce of that place just after the revolution.

An Original Bond, signed by Samuel Nevill, (Judge of the Provincial Supreme Court) John Nevill, his brother, and Andrew Hay, of Perth Amboy, dated May 19th, 1739: with the signatures of Michael Kearny and Robert Hunter Morris (afterwards Chief Justice) as witnesses.

Printed Official Notification by the West Jersey Society, July 6th, 1737, of their intention to apply to Parliament for an Act authorizing them to vest their property in trustees for sale, &c.

From Mr. Lucius D. Baldwin.—The New Jersey Journal for the years 1799, 1800 and 1801, complete.

From Wm. Rankin, Esq.—Ogilby's America. 1 vol., folio. London, 1671.

From General Darcy.—New York Mercantile Advertiser—from August, 1797, to January, 1798.

From L. A. Smith, M. D.—The Temperance Recorder, Albany, 1832-3. Vol. I.

Sermon on the death of Gen. Washington, at Newburyport, December 29th, 1799, by Samuel Spring.

Eulogium on President Dwight, by Benj. Sullivan, Feb. 12, 1817.

A word to Federalists—written during the last war.

Discourse before the Literary and Phil. Society of New Jersey, Sept. 27, 1821, by Samuel Miller, D. D.

War a Calamity to be dreaded, the substance of two discourses at Newcastle, Maine, July 23d, 1812, by Rev. Kiah Bayley.

Oration on the death of Lafayette, by J. Q. Adams.

Address on Ardent Spirits, delivered before the Medical Society of New Hampshire, June 5, 1827, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

From Hon. Wm. A. Duer.—Eulogy on the death of John Quincy Adams, by John Duer, Esq.

From J. McKesson, Esq., of New York.—Life of General William Hull.

MEMBERS ELECTED

MAY 25TH, 1848.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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A M E M O I R

OF THE

REV. JAMES CALDWELL,

OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY,

MAY 25TH, 1848,

BY

REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D.

MEMOIR
OF THE
REV. JAMES CALDWELL.

BUT few incidents connected with the war of the Revolution have made so abiding an impression on the people of New Jersey as those connected with the death of Rev. James Caldwell of Elizabethtown, and his accomplished and lovely wife.

As all the main circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Caldwell are already before the public, and are matters of authentic history, I shall here omit their recital. As reports were circulated at the time of her death for the purpose of modifying the atrocity of the act, and screening some of the Tories from the indignation of the people, her bereaved husband drew up a detailed account of the transaction. It was widely circulated at the time, and, as Chief Justice Marshall in his *Life of Washington* testifies, obtained universal credence. The only copy of that paper I have ever seen I obtained from Josiah Caldwell, Esquire, of Washington City, the only surviving son of his martyred parents; and lest it should be lost I obtained its reprint in the *Elizabethtown Journal* of June 1st, 1847, a copy of which is deposited in the Archives of the Society.

The traditions which have descended through the generations of the Caldwell family teach us that it was of French origin, and that during the reformation commenced by Calvin in France they became Huguenots. Driven from their country by the fierce persecutions which succeeded the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, they fled to Scotland, where they lived upon an estate called Cold Well, from a remarkably cold spring of water upon it.* Driven from Scotland by persecution, and by the atrocities of Claverhouse and his bloody troopers, they fled to Ireland, where as Presbyterians they were permitted to worship

*This is said to be the origin of the name.

their God in peace. They settled in the county of Antrim. Early in the eighteenth century John Caldwell came to this country from Ireland, bringing with him, besides his wife and children, four sisters, all unmarried. Landing at New Castle, he first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania—but soon he removed to a settlement called Cub Creek, in what is now called Charlotte county, Virginia. There James, the subject of the present Memoir, was born in 1734, the youngest of seven children. And so numerous became the descendants of John Caldwell, that they gave their name to a place which we learn is called “THE CALDWELL SETTLEMENT” to the present day.

He was sent to Princeton College, where he graduated in 1759, the first year of the presidency of the eloquent Davies. In about a year afterwards he was licensed as a probationer for the ministry, and in 1761 he was ordained by the presbytery of New Brunswick, and probably installed pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown. (I believe the date on the Monument 1762, should have been 1761.)—He was married March 14, 1763, to Miss Hannah Ogden, of Newark, whose piety and fortitude helped to cheer and sustain him through many a dark and trying scene.

Soon after his settlement in Elizabethtown, commenced the differences between Great Britain and her Colonies which resulted in the war of the Revolution, and subsequently in our independence. Descended from the Huguenots, and imbibing the spirit of the Scotch Covenanters, he may be said to have inherited a feeling of opposition to tyranny and tyrants. Possessing warm feelings, and fine genius, and great muscular energy, and sleepless perseverance, he entered with all his heart into the controversy. Connected with his congregation at the time were Jonathan Dayton, and his sons; Aaron Ogden, and Matthias his brother, Francis Barber, William Crane, Oliver Spencer, Elias Boudinot, William Livingston, Abraham Clark, and others, who obtained character and eminence by their valor and patriotism and wisdom, and whose names will long live in the annals of their country. Sustained and supported by such men, and he infusing his spirit into them, he and his people were soon branded as rebels; and richly they deserved the name.

On the commencement of hostilities, and the formation of the Jersey Brigade, he was at once selected as its Chaplain.

In June 1776 he joined the Jersey regiment then on the northern lines, under the command of his friend, Col. Dayton. His regiment was stationed at Johnstown when the news of the Declaration of Independence reached it. Col. Ebenezer Elmer then, and there in the

service, made the following note of the ceremonies to which the news gave rise on the 15th of July, 1776 :

“ At 12 o'clock the assembly was beat, that the men might parade in order to receive a treat, and drink the States' health. When, having made a barrel of grog, the Declaration was read, and the following toast was given by Parson Caldwell : ‘ Harmony, honor and all prosperity to the free and independent United States of America—wise legislators—brave and victorious armies both by sea and land to the United States of America.’ When three hearty cheers were given and the grog flew round amain.”

He did not remain with the army until the close of the campaign, as we learn from the *Journal of Elmer*, as he remarks on the 15th of September, 1776, “ Mr. Kirtland” (a famous Missionary to the Indians, and the father of the late President Kirtland of Harvard College) “ who supplies the place of Mr. Caldwell in this battalion and among the Indians whose language he speaks very well, gave us a sermon this afternoon from Mat. xii. 31, “ He that is not with me is against me.”

He returned to New Jersey, where he was incessantly occupied by his public and parochial duties. His popularity with the army and people was unbounded, and his practical wisdom and business talents were held in the highest estimation.

But his popularity with the friends of the revolution was equalled if not surpassed by his unpopularity with its enemies. High rewards, it is said, were offered for his capture, and to avoid the dangers to which he was constantly exposed from the Tories and the enemy then in the possession of Staten Island and New York, he removed his residence to Connecticut Farms, where it continued until his death. Such were his own apprehensions, and those of his friends, that he usually went armed ; and, after the burning of his Church, when preaching in what is yet spoken of as the Old Red Store, he was often seen to disencumber himself of a pair of pistols and lay them by his side. To us, in these days, all this looks very strange in a minister of the gospel of peace ; but there is an old proverb which well says that “ circumstances alter cases.” He would not be a tory—he could not be a neutral, his temperament forbid it—and the principles which led him to defend his country also taught him to defend himself. The foolish principles of “ non resistance” were yet unborn. And he belonged to a class of ministers who, almost to a man, considered it their duty to God to aid their country in every way possible in the existing struggle ; some of whom raised their own companies and marched at their head to meet the enemy.

He slept under his own roof on the night previous to the attack on Connecticut Farms when Mrs. Caldwell was shot. Hearing of the approach of the enemy he mounted his horse and proceeded to the quarters of Washington. After going a short distance he returned to persuade his wife to flee with him—but she could not be persuaded to go. Whilst drinking a cup of coffee in his saddle, the enemy appeared in the distance, and bidding his wife farewell he galloped away. This was his last interview with her, and before sunrise in the morning.— On the evening of the day he heard two soldiers whispering something to one another, and could only detect the sounds “Mrs. Caldwell” frequently repeated. Suspecting that all was not right, he besought them to tell him the worst; it was thus he first learned the tragic end of his wife.

On the subsequent attack upon Springfield on the 25th of June, 1780, he was present and, in every way he could, encouraging the troops. It is said that during the conflict the wadding of a company of soldiers failed—Caldwell flew to the Presbyterian Church, then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale, father of the late Elias Van Arsdale of Newark, a distinguished member of the Essex bar, and filling his pockets and his arms with Watts’ Psalms and Hymns rode back to the Company scattering them among them; crying out, as he flung one here and another there, “*Now put Watts into them, boys.*”

When the army was reduced to a very low state, both as to pay and provisions, Caldwell was appointed Assistant Commissary General, and opened his office in Chatham. In this position his services were of immense value. Such was the confidence of the people in him that provisions were soon supplied, and upon whatever guarantee he could give as to pay. And often when the soldiers were under great excitement because of the incapacity of Congress to pay them, the patriotic addresses of Caldwell allayed their feelings, and excited their enthusiasm to fight on to the last, under whatever trials and hardships.

The following anecdote is related of him and his devoted friend and pious parishioner Abraham Clark, whose name is yet familiar to the people of East Jersey as Congress Abraham. Over the door of the office of Caldwell in Chatham, were the letters D. Q. M. G., being the initials of Deputy Quarter Master General. Perceiving Mr. Clark approaching the door he went to meet him, and found him intently gazing upon the above letters. “What” said he, “are you looking at so earnestly.” “I am looking” replied Clark, “at those letters, and I am striving to comprehend what they mean.” “Well, what do you think they mean,” asked Caldwell. “I cannot conceive,” replied his friend,

“unless they mean ‘Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel.’” The anecdote shows the great familiarity between the men; and after a hearty laugh over the joke, the pious patriots took counsel together as to the affairs of the state and nation.

Whilst New York and Staten Island in 1781 and 1782 remained in the possession of the British, yet the war between the royal and republican armies was mainly at the South. New Jersey remained comparatively tranquil after the retreat of Knyphausen from Springfield, and the destruction of the bridge at Elizabethport. By flags of truce there were constant communications with New York, and the goods purchased there were sold in all our towns. And there were just soidiers enough left in New Jersey to sentinel the main points, and to give due notice to the people in case of attack. In this state of things Mr. Caldwell was chiefly engaged in attending to the spiritual wants of his people.

There lived in the city of New York a family by the name of Murray which greatly endeared itself to many in New Jersey by its kindness to the Jersey prisoners in that city. Some of their relations resided in Elizabethtown. Arrangements were made for a visit from Miss Beulah Marray; and on the 24th of November, 1781, she came to Elizabethtown Point under a flag of truce; and Mr. Caldwell went down in his carriage to meet her, and to convey her to the town. As to the incidents which follow there are conflicting statements; but those are adopted which are regarded, on the whole, as best sustained by the most competent and numerous witnesses.

A sentry was kept up at the time at the port. Tying his horse outside the sentinel, Mr. Caldwell proceeded to the wharf, and taking with him Miss Murray, placed her in his carriage. He then returned to the boat for a small bundle belonging to Miss Murray. Thus he passed the man keeping guard thrice. With a small package in his hand he was returning a second time to his carriage when he was ordered by the sentinel to stop, thinking probably that there was something contraband in the bundle. He replied that the bundle belonged to the young lady in his carriage. The sentinel said that it must be examined. Mr. C. turned quickly about to return it to the boat that it might be opened there, when he was shot. David Woodruff, who was captain of the guard, hearing the report of a gun, turned to see at what it was fired; and seeing Mr. Caldwell staggering before him, he ran and caught him in his arms and laid him on the ground. Without speaking a word, he almost instantly expired, the ball having passed through his heart.

The man that shot him was James Morgan, belonging to the Jersey militia, an Irishman by birth, a Roman Catholic in religion, and of the very lowest moral character. He was always drunk when he could be, and when in liquor, he was a savage. His family resided near a well in Elizabethtown into which a little child of his fell one day, and was drowned. When he returned he found his child dead ; and taking it by the arms he beat its broken-hearted mother with the dead body of her own child until her cries brought some of the neighbors to her rescue.

Whether Morgan was on duty or not as a sentinel when he shot Caldwell is more than questionable. Dr. Morse, the father of American Geography, thus states the event—"Having received her (the lady) in his chair, the sentinel observed a little bundle in the lady's handkerchief, and said it must be seized for the State. Mr. C. instantly left the chair, saying he would deliver it to the commanding officer who was then present, and as he stepped forward with this view *another soldier told him to stop*, which he immediately did. The soldier without any farther provocation shot him instantly dead on the spot." Many of the old people about Elizabethtown, whose testimony has already been laid before the public, say he was not on duty—and an aged person in Westfield who witnessed the trial, says that one of the main facts which led to the execution of Morgan was that he was not on duty as sentinel at the time ;—he was relieved but a few minutes before the arrival of Mr. Caldwell.

The dead body of Mr. Caldwell was laid on a bed of straw in a wagon and was driven to town by Mr. Robert Twigley. It was taken to the house of his friend Mrs. Noel, whence it was buried on the following Tuesday, Nov. 28th, 1781, attended by an immense number of citizens, Dr. Macwhorter of Newark performing the funeral services.

Lieutenant Woodruff had Morgan immediately arrested and sent to the quarters of Major Scudder, then the commanding officer at the station. Major Scudder delivered him to the civil authorities, and he was committed by Isaac Woodruff, Esquire, to answer to the charge of murder.

As might be supposed, the excitement in the community was very great: and to preserve Morgan from the vengeance of an enraged public feeling, he was sent after a few days' confinement in what was known as the Thomas house in Elizabethtown, to Burlington, for safe keeping.

The winter of 1781 was a season of great severity. The cold was intense and protracted. The bay and the rivers around New York

were frozen over, and the Jersies were greatly annoyed by plundering parties from New York and Staten Island crossing on the ice. It is narrated that during this winter heavy cannon were drawn upon the ice from New York to Staten Island. The January term of the Sapreme Court for 1782 was held in Westfield, the Judges fearing that if held at Newark, their usual place of sitting, they might be surprised by the British and the Tories.

The Court was opened in the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, Judge Symmes presiding, assisted by Judge Burnet. Before this Court Morgan was arraigned for murder. Colonel DeHart of Morristown was his attorney. A jury was regularly impannelled, the accused permitted the right of challenge. On his challenge John Crane and David Baker were set aside, both men of respectability. The following are the names of some of the jurors who decided his case :—Ephraim Scudder, Benjamin Meeker, David Ross, Aaron Woodruff, John Ryno, Caleb Maxwell. Persons present at the trial describe it as a remarkably solemn one. And after a fair and full examination the jury returned a verdict of murder against the prisoner. And he was sentenced by the Court to be hung on the 29th of January 1782 *“for the wilful murder of the Rev. James Caldwell.”*

After his sentence he was confined in irons in a house in Westfield then occupied by William Scudder, guarded by some soldiers. Smith Hetfield and Lewis Blanchard, two notorious refugees, were confined in the same house with him.

The day appointed for his execution arrived. His grave was made in the northwestern corner of the church-yard in Westfield, away from all other graves; some even objecting to have his remains placed within the enclosure. He asked the privilege of seeing his grave, and was taken to it by the Sheriff. He was then conducted to the Church, where, in accordance with an old English custom, which had not then fallen into disuse, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Elmer of New Providence, from the text, “O do not this abominable thing which I hate.” The prisoner was seated in a chair in the aisle before the pulpit; but seemed in no way impressed either with the discourse or with the awfulness of his situation. He was conducted from the Church to the place of execution, (a hill north of the Church of Westfield, called Morgan’s hill to this day,) by Noah Marsh, High Sheriff of the County of Essex, assisted by Isaac Clark and James McMannis, constables, and escorted by a company of Light Horse commanded by Captain Samuel Meeker of Springfield, and a company of Infantry commanded by Captain John Scudder of Westfield.

Although the day was intensely cold, so cold as to give rise to the saying, "it is almost as cold as the day when Morgan was hung," there was a vast number of spectators. There is a tradition, not well authenticated, that he said to the soldiers on his way to the gallows, "Soldiers, do your duty, I am to be hung for doing mine." It is extremely doubtful whether he ever said so; and if he did it is utterly unworthy of credence, in the view of all the circumstances. But there are those yet living who stood near him on his execution and who testify that they heard him addressing the Sheriff with an oath, telling him to do his duty quickly, and not keep him shivering in the cold. He acted out the wretch to the last.

As to the motives which induced Morgan to murder Caldwell, it is difficult at this distance of time to decide, and in the absence of all records of the trial. There are, besides, opposite statements on the subject. Some say he was drunk at the time. Others say that he was greatly irritated because he was not regularly paid his wages, and because Caldwell was the Commissary he supposed the sin and blame were his. Samuel Hicks, a witness against him, testified that he was heard to say, for the above reason, that he would "pop Caldwell over," the first opportunity. Others again say that he was bribed by the British or the Tories to shoot him. Bribery in some way or other is charged upon Morgan by the majority of the aged people who remember the occurrences of that day. The opinion of old Governor Pennington, a name venerated in New Jersey, was that Morgan was believed to have been bribed by the British or the Tories. But impute to him either of these motives, and yet his shooting of Caldwell was a wanton and wicked murder. And from the decision of the Court and Jury in the case no appeal should now be permitted, save on the strongest possible grounds.

As an evidence of the universal belief at the time that Morgan was an atrocious murderer, we will conclude this narrative by an extract from a letter written by the Hon. Abraham Clark then a member of Congress, to Captain Benjamin Winans of Elizabethtown; the letter is dated

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 16th, 1782.

"I suppose by this time that the murderer of Mr. Caldwell has been tried and received his doom: but that will not restore our loss, which will be long felt in Elizabethtown. I hope you will not be in a hurry to get another, for few can be found fit to succeed him that is gone. I have one or two in my mind that might answer, but I think that they could not be got till the end of the war, as they are chaplains of the army."

The documentary evidence, collected with no little painstaking, from which this narrative is compiled, is in my possession, and will be cheerfully placed at the disposal of the Historical Society.

So vivid are the recollections of the old people of East Jersey of Caldwell, that from their descriptions of him an artist might almost paint him to the life. He was of niddling size and strongly framed. His countenance had a pensive, placid cast; but when excited was exceedingly expressive of resolution and energy. His voice was sweet and musical, but yet so strong that when needful he would make himself heard above the notes of the drum and the fife. As a preacher he was uncommonly eloquent and pathetic; rarely preaching without weeping himself; and at times would melt his whole audience into tears. The venerable Dr. Green, now going on to his 90th year,* says that the impressions made by one sermon of Caldwell's, preached in Chatham, in 1779 or 1780, have never been effaced from his mind.

He was a man of such unwearied activity, that no amount of bodily or mental labor could fatigue him. Feelings of the most glowing piety and of the most fervent patriotism occupied his bosom at the same time, without the one interfering with the other. He was one day preaching to the battalion, the next providing the ways and means for their support, the next marching with them to battle; if defeated, assisting to conduct their retreat; if victorious, offering their united thanksgivings to God; and the next, offering the consolations of the gospel to some dying parishioner, or pouring the oil of consolation into the wounds of the afflicted. Down to the present hour, the aged ones speak of him with tearful emotion. Never was a pastor more affectionately remembered by a people. And as a token of their affection for him the County of Essex called one of its townships by his name.

Mr. Caldwell left behind him nine orphan children with but a scanty patrimony for their support, and even that was unwisely managed.—But God raised up friends for them; and they all lived and rose to distinguished positions in the church and in the state.

Margaret, the oldest child, became the wife of Isaac Canfield, of Morristown.

Hannah became the wife of James R. Smith, for many years a distinguished merchant of New York; and subsequently the wife of Dr.

* This venerable Jerseyman has died since the reading of this paper before the Society.

Rogers. She was the mother of the wife of M. St. Clair Clarke of Washington City, and of the wife of Governor Duncan, of Indiana.

John Edwards was taken by La Fayette to France, and was educated under the direction of the Marchioness. He subsequently returned to this country, and for many years was a devoted philanthropist of New York city, and the intimate friend of such men as the Masons and the Romaines. He was foremost among the founders of the American Bible Society.

James B. lived and died in Woodbury, and was for many years a Judge of the Courts of Gloucester County.

Esther became the wife of the Rev. Dr. Finley of Baskenridge; distinguished as a minister, as a teacher, as the founder of the American Colonization Society; and who died whilst President of Athens College in Georgia.

Josiah F., the only surviving son, is an officer in the General Post Office at Washington.

Elias B. was for some years the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States; and because of his noble efforts in the cause of Colonization, one of the towns in Liberia is called Caldwell in honor of him.

Sarah became the wife of the Rev. John S. Vreedenburgh, for many years the beloved pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Somerville.

Maria married Robert S. Robertson, a merchant of New York, who with her husband yet survives. This is the child that was on its mother's breast when she was shot.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati of New Jersey held in Elizabethtown July 4th, 1844, it was suggested to them that a monument ought to be erected to the memory of this patriot minister, and that the suggestion as to its erection should come from them. The idea was kindly entertained, and a committee was appointed on the subject. A similar committee was appointed by the 1st Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown to co-operate with that of the Cincinnati. And through the joint agency of these committees, a beautiful white marble monument to the memory of Caldwell was erected over his remains in the grave yard of the 1st Presbyterian Church, to transmit the memory of his piety, patriotism and virtues to the generations and ages to come.*

*The following are the inscriptions on the Monument :—

On the East side—

"This Monument is erected to the memory of the REV. JAMES CALDWELL, the pious and fervent Christian, the zealous and faithful Minister, the eloquent Preacher, and a prominent leader among the worthies who secured the independence of his

A question has arisen, and perhaps it will present itself to many minds, as to the propriety of a minister of the gospel taking such an active part in the secular affairs of the country. On a suitable occasion I should like to meet the man who would take the negative of the question. We owe the freedom of this country to the religious ministers of the country. If all the ministers of the country had taken boldly the ground assumed by some, that there could not be a state without a king, the lion and the unicorn guarding the crown would have been the emblem of our sovereignty until the present hour.

May the church never want such ministers, nor the state such patriots as was Caldwell. May the names of the ministers of the gospel who aided in securing for our country the freedom which it enjoys ever live in the memory of a grateful people.

country. His name will be cherished in the Church and in the State so long as virtue is esteemed or patriotism honored."

On the South side—

"JAMES CALDWELL, born in Charlotte Co., Va., April 1734 : Graduated at Princeton College, 1759 : Ordained Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, 1762. After serving as Chaplain in the Army of the Revolution, and acting as Commissary to the Troops in New Jersey, he was killed by a shot from a sentinel at Elizabethtown Point, Nov. 24th, 1781."

On the West side—

"HANNAH, wife of Rev. James Caldwell, and daughter of John Ogden, of Newark, was killed at Connecticut Farms by a shot from a British soldier, Jan. 25th, 1780.—Cruelly sacrificed by the enemies of her husband and her country."

On the North side—

"The memory of the Just is blessed."

"Be of good courage, and let us behave ourselves valiantly for our people, and for the cities of our God, and let the Lord do that which is good in his sight."

"The glory of Children are their Fathers."

JOURNAL
OF
LIEUTENANT EBENEZER ELMER,

[Concluded from page 56.]

TICONDEROGA, NEW YORK.

Friday, January 24th, 1777.—Went into the Major's and took up my abode along with him. About 11 o'clock Wm. Tullis departed this life, after a long illness of about three weeks. His former character, his upright and christian-like behavior since his engagement in the present cause, amidst all the evils to which soldiers are exposed, his calm and peaceable temper of mind in his last severe illness, fully testified to me and every other observer, that he really was prepared to meet the grim messenger, and now is happy, enjoying the blissful effects of a well spent life.

Saturday, January 25th, 1777.—Buried Wm. Tullis in as decent a manner as possible. No Sergeant to attend the company. I therefore have to act as Captain, Lieutenant, Sergeant, and every thing else.—Nothing material more, except that Wood's and Wayne's regiments marched the whole of yesterday, upon which the 6th regiment took umbrage, and some of them went off, others fired several rounds, but were at last prevailed on to stay a few days. Peter Sheppard died.

Sunday, January 26th, 1777.—This day Major Barber, in a letter from Capt. Bloomfield, got the whole appointments of the officers in the State of New Jersey. So we spent most of the day in examining them.

Monday, January 27th, 1777.—We have well authenticated intelligence of the enemy's being driven out of the Jerseys. Major B. and I had a very warm dispute, he charged me with ill treating my Captain and him, which has fully persuaded me of what I before thought, that Capt. Bloomfield was working my ruin in a secret manner, which, however, he may not at last be able to accomplish.

Tuesday, January 28th, 1777.—Wrote several letters to send down by Capt. Sharp.

Wednesday, January 29th, 1777.—This day I was ordered to get ready for a scout to Crown Point, with 12 men. Accordingly waited on Col. Wayne in the evening, and received orders respecting my march.

Return of the sick belonging to Capt. Bloomfield's company, Mt. Independence, January 1st, 1777 :

Gone down to Albany—Serg. Street Maskell, Fifer Henry Bragg, Privates Daniel Laurence, Elijah Wheaton, Oth. Johnson, Samuel Jackson, James Ray, Robert Griggs, John Casperson, Philip Sheppard.

Present—Sergeants Preston Hannah, John Reeves, Corporals John Jones, Thomas Parker, Dr. Joel Garrison, Privates Wm. Tullis, Eli Moore, Reade Sheppard, Azariah Casto, Peter Sheppard, James Yates, Daniel Ireland, Uriah Maul, Davis Langley, Charles Bowen.

Thursday, January 30th, 1777.—About 10 o'clock set out on the scout, and proceeded on the ice, which proved exceeding slippery, up to Crown Point; a little before sunset, very wearied with travelling, took up our lodgings at one McKinzie's, on the Point. The works on the Point are very elegant, though much damaged, and the situation pleasant for a campaign.

Friday, January 31st, 1777.—After viewing the fortifications, we proceeded on down the Lake in order to make discoveries: passed by several inhabitants, and after travelling eight or ten miles making no discoveries of any enemy, we returned in the evening to our former lodgings, where we stayed again all night as quietly as before. Am informed by the inhabitants that the regular army which was here last fall consisted of 10 regular regiments, 500 Indians, and 500 Canadians.

Saturday, February 1st, 1777.—After getting breakfast, &c., we set out for home about 9 o'clock and arrived there about 3 o'clock, P. M., when I waited on Col. Wayne, informing him of my route. Found that Lt. Col. Barber had received a letter from Col. Dayton, Parson Caldwell and Major Bloomfield corroborating the former salutary account from the Jerseys, and that a capital engagement was shortly to be expected with the King's troops, which are yet at Brunswick.—Likewise that Dr. Elmer is in the Continental Congress, Dr Potter and Abijah Holmes commanders of a regiment raised till April, with whom are Josiah Seeley, Joseph Ransay and others, Ogden, Maskell and Pierson Captains. The officers received their warrants.

Sunday, February 2d, 1777.—Captains Sharp and Dayton set out from here to return to the Jerseys last Thursday.

Friday, February 7th, 1777.—Clear, pleasant weather. Stayed in the house playing cards, &c., a great part of the day.

Saturday, February 8th, 1777.—A scout ordered from our regiment to-morrow, Lt. Mott to command it.

Sunday, February 9th, 1777.—Scout set out according to yesterday's orders. No troops coming in, nor any prospect of our leaving the ground, though the men's times are expiring in swift succession.

Tuesday, February 11th, 1777.—The garrison at present consists, on Mt. Independence side, of our broken regiment, 210 effective, and 30 men of Warner's regiment. Ti' side, 500, Col. Robertson, and 400 Col. Simons, all raw militia. Cards and drinking are the diversions which the whole garrison are daily employed at. Major Hay and wife, Major Barber, Col. Wayne, Major Ryan, Dr. McGray and McDole furnish a very intimate club. Our scout returned without any discovery.

Wednesday, February 12th, 1777.—Late at night the scout out from Warner's regiment returned, reporting that they saw a large number of regulars and Indians coming down upon us, upon which Col. Wayne sent over to Major Barber to reinforce our south guard with an officer and 12 men, and to alarm the whole garrison that they might be prepared for an attack. I accordingly was about till one o'clock A. M., when we all went to bed and slept unmolested till morning. The whole garrison to parade to-morrow.

Thursday, February 13th, 1777.—This day the whole of the forces composing the garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence were paraded on the ice, our proper alarm posts pointed out, &c. Two Frenchmen from Canada were brought in prisoners, who informed us that on their way they saw at two different times a number of Indians, about 200, coming this way, and that we might therefore expect them here around our encampment for prisoners; they further say that Burgoyne is gone home; Charlton with a good part of the troops at Quebec; Gen. Philips with 1200 at Montreal; a number at St. Johns, Chamble, and Laprairie. By their appearing friendly, and declaring that they ran away in order to come over to us, and showing tokens which proved they had been in our service last year, they were let go at their liberty. We began to get abatus to lay round our picket fortification which encompasses our barrack in order for a more solid defence.

Saturday, February 15th, 1777.—A fatigue party from our regiment was ordered out to place the abatus as fast as they were hauled, at which I labored part of the day. We are informed that troops are coming in, but cannot as yet have the satisfaction of beholding them.

Sunday, February 16th, 1777.—About 40 or 50 troops came in this afternoon, which gives us some hopes of leaving here some time this spring, at any rate. Mrs. Hay set out in a sleigh for Albany.

Monday, February 17th, 1777.—Spent most of the day in the house, reading, &c. In the afternoon laid abatus for some time. Ordered to take my guard to-morrow morning. Adjutant Sheppard returned to the regiment late this evening, but brings no material news.

Tuesday, February 18th, 1777.—Went on guard at the usual time of mounting, and continued all day and night as usual vigilant on my post without the least molestation.

Wednesday, February 19th, 1777.—Was relieved by Lt. Gelaudit at the usual hour, and I waked up the guard and dismissed them.—Ordered the whole troops which compose this garrison to parade to-morrow morning; likewise ordered to send the sick from each company to Albany in sleds to-morrow morning.

Thursday, February 20th, 1777.—Regiment paraded, but the inclemency of the weather prevented our going on the ice for exercise, and after some short time were dismissed.

Friday, February 21st, 1777.—Some few troops came in, so that we expect in a short time to be relieved.

Saturday, February 22d, 1777.—Sent down to Albany sick, Elijah Moore, David Dare, Alex. Jones, Wm. McGee and Daniel Ireland. Afterwards went over in company with sundry officers to dine. Spent the evening in drawing a muster roll for the M. M. General, who is to muster our regiment to-morrow.

A scene something diverting, though of a tragic nature, was exhibited some time ago on this ground; the men died so fast for some time that the living grew quite wearied in digging graves for the dead in this rocky, frozen ground: when it happened one day that two of our men being dead, graves were dug for them, but whilst they were busied in preparing the corpses and bringing them to the place, the Pennsylvanians took two of their dead men and carried them to the graves our men had dug, having none prepared of their own, and were just finishing their last kind offices to them, in covering them over in our mother earth, when our men arrived with theirs, and finding the Pennsylvanians making use of their repository a wrangle between the two parties ensued; and finally, our men proving the strongest dug up the others and buried their dead in their own vaults, so the others were obliged to cover their dead in gutters with logs and stone, thinking it too hard to labor so much for those for whom they might never expect any return as to cover them with frozen earth.

Sunday, February 23d, 1777.—This day, in consequence of Col. Barber's orders, the whole of our regiment, waiters, artificers, &c., hospital patients only excepted, were paraded, consisting of upwards of 250, and mustered by Col. Varick, M. M. General.

Monday, February 24th, 1777.—Oliver Shaw died very suddenly in the evening after a short sickness, with full reason to the very last.

Tuesday, February 25th, 1777.—Major Stevens with a company of artillery, arrived here to-day, as also Col. Baldwin, Chief Engineer; likewise upwards of 100 militia from the Mohawk river. Buried Oliver Shaw.

Wednesday, February 26th, 1777.—Busy in drawing out my muster rolls. Col. Bellenger and Capt. Isenlord being Major of this detachment of militia came to see me to-day. Major Stevens, Dr. Sergeant and some other gentlemen dined with us. A company more of artillery arrived here, well rigged and prepared for a campaign, coming from Boston. Expect to march homewards on Sunday next.

Friday, February 28th, 1777.—Orders were given this day for Col. Dayton's regiment to be taken off duty and prepare to leave the ground on Sunday morning at sunrise, we therefore began to prepare therefor.

Saturday, March 1st, 1777.—Delivered in the bed-ticks and other articles, and then went over with a company to take our farewell dinner at Wallis's, and by the fumes of wine, egg rum and all-fours, a very homogeneous mixture indeed, I was considerably intoxicated; nevertheless came home and prepared for marching to-morrow.

Sunday, March 2d, 1777.—Arose very early, and tackled up everything. Just as the drums beat the assembly I paraded the men; and as soon as the baggage was all packed up, without eating one mouthful, set out on the march with our men, in company with Capt. Dickerson's, Potter's and Ross's companies, and proceeded up the Lake towards Skeenesborough on the slippery road.

We arrived at Skeenesborough very tired, without eating, about two o'clock, and many being as yet behind; yet we pressed on with such as had arrived, leaving one sleigh to bring up the rear. I marched on with Capt. Dickerson about six miles, when it being just sunset the sleighs came up and we got in to ride, taking in all the men we could, and drove on, leaving a number behind. It being very cold, and not arriving at Fort Ann, 52 miles, till in the evening, I had well nigh frozen stiff before we got there; after getting our men in the barracks a sleigh was sent back a few miles to take up any that might be perishing on the road, they soon returned with several. To be short, after a world of trouble I got some supper, and Lieut. Harrison and I,

laid down our blankets, upon the floor, to take our rest, but my hips were so sore and my limbs so weary that I got but little all night.

Monday, March 3d, 1777.—After waiting until about 8 o'clock for the rear to come up in vain, we set out and marched down the road. I travelled on foot about eight miles below Fort Edward and then got in a sleigh and rode to within two miles of Saratoga, and then got out and went on foot there, and got in the barracks, which are pretty spacious, and stayed all night, with Capt. Dickerson, Reading, &c.

Tuesday, March 4th, 1777.—Made the best of our way to Albany through the new city; arrived in town just at dusk, having only 14 of my men with me, whom I got in the barracks and then took my lodgings with Capt. Gifford and Mr. Nercross, at Mrs. Willetts, and there got in a good bed, which, after such a fatiguing march, was very agreeable, and a great contrast to what I have been accustomed of late.

Wednesday, March 5th, 1777.—A number of our men who were left behind arrived to-day, as also Col. Barber and the whole of the officers. We paraded at sunset, and received orders to parade again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Left Albany March 7th, and arrived in Esopus the 9th; left Esopus, otherwise Kingston, March 11th, travelled by the way of the Wallkills through New Paltz, and arrived at Goshen the 13th; left Goshen March 15th, travelled on by way of Florida and through Sussex, and arrived at Col. Dayton's on the Succasunna Plains, the 17th, where we lodged all night.

Tuesday, March 18th, 1777.—Left Col. Dayton's early in the morning and pushed on till we arrived in Morristown, about 12 o'clock; found the place quite desolate. In the evening Dr. Elmer arrived in town on business to his Excellency, Gen. Washington.

Wednesday, March 19th, 1777.—Pleasant day; paraded twice; towards evening the Colonel arrived, but was not able to give us our final determination respecting our discharges. Spent the day among my friends.

Thursday, March 20th, 1777.—Major Bloomfield came up here last evening. Drew the pay for my company for two months, made out our pay roll, &c.

On Sunday, the 23d, we set out for home, and I arrived at Bridge-town the Friday following, being the 28th of March, having been from there a year and one day, and oh! that I might be truly thankful to God who has brought me safely back.

Spent my time among my friends, settling accounts, providing

clothing for another campaign, &c., until Sunday, 13th April, 1777, when I took leave of all my friends present, and set out in company with Mr. Mackey on horseback for Philadelphia, putting trust in the Lord of Hosts, who, I am fully persuaded, is able to preserve through the following as well as the former campaign. Lodged that night at "Death of the Fox," after passing through Woodstown and spending some hours with Dr. Duffe. Monday, 14th, arrived in Philadelphia, and there continued till Tuesday evening, when I went across to meet my chest and the Doctor's wife and James Ramsey, who have moved up. Likewise came up Capt. Gifford—we continued in town till Thursday, 17th, about 12 o'clock, when, having got our chests in a powder wagon going to Princeton, we travelled on thither. Lodged that night at Nashamany Ferry.

Friday, April 18th.—Set out and travelled on to Trenton, where we continued this night, viewing the ruins caused by the enemy's devastations.

Saturday, April 19th.—Set out and went to Princeton; waited on his Honor, Gen. Putnam, for a wagon and pass to join our regiment.—Spent the afternoon and night with Lieuts. Bowen and Eli Elmer of the Artillery there.

Sunday, April 20th.—Having got a wagon bound for Morristown, we set out and travelled on through the rain to Raritan, where I parted from the wagons, allowing my chest to go on, and travelled on through Bound Brook, Quibble Town, Samptown, &c., to Col. Shrieves' quarters near Spanktown, where I arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening, and agreed to enter as Surgeon Mate under Dr. Lewis Howell their Surgeon.

Monday, April 21st.—Spent the day in visiting some of the sick, &c. In the evening had an alarm by some firing of the enemy.

Tuesday, April 22d.—This day we were again alarmed, and so continued to be almost every day and night the week out. Wednesday night Capt. Lucy with a party of 60 men and 3 subalterns, went out to surprise the enemy's picquet near Amboy, but by its being removed they were not able to accomplish it as was desired, they however killed one sentinel and knocked down another; the garrison hearing the fire came out to their relief, upon which our men were obliged to retire. Thursday night Capt. Tlahaven went out with 20 men, but unluckily getting, as was supposed, within their lines in the dark and rain, not so much as one escaped to tell us the fate of the rest; upon which the officers were lavish in their opinions concerning the affair, some commended him as being a very brave officer, others disapproved

the action and his conduct; upon the whole, I believe his bravery was indisputable, but his enterprising disposition and thirst for honor led him beyond the bounds of true bravery or good conduct.

Saturday there was a firing with the enemy at or near Piscataway, which alarmed the troops all along the lines, and kept us under arms for a considerable time, till it was found to be nothing more than exercising among themselves, when the men were dismissed. Dr. Howell and Capt. Lowry set out home to day.

Sunday, April 27th.—Spent some of the day with Dr. Riker, of Col. Alverton's Regiment, visiting the sick, &c., among whom Lieut. Bowman is one, very bad with a bilious fever.

Monday, April 28th.—Very cold for the season. Went up to the medicine chest, which is about four miles from our quarters, to make a return of the medicines and instruments to the Director General, and bring down some for the sick.

Tuesday, April 29th.—The troops were all paraded, and some orders read to them by Gen. Maxwell. The division we are in is commanded by Gen. Stephens.

Thursday, May 1st.—Col. Ogden, and Captains Peatt and Becker dined with us at head quarters.

Friday, May 3d.—The enemy seem to be hatching something, as they have given us no alarm this two or three days.

Sunday, May 4th.—Employed in attending the sick, &c., which falls wholly on me now in the absence of the Surgeon.

Monday, May 5th.—Exercised myself in going to the medicine chest, &c. Court Martial setting at our quarters to try sundry prisoners, Col. Ogden President, who dined with us. Much of the folly of gallantry is to be learned in the army, for my part I every day conceive a greater aversion to it.

Thursday, May 8th.—Some firing was heard at or near Brunswick, but what the occasion was we have not heard. At night Joseph Murphey, being sent on an errand to get some pigs for roasters with another lad, led him near Amboy, when Murphey declared he would not come back, so the other ran off and he proceeded on.

Friday, May 9th.—Was informed this evening that the firing heard yesterday was an engagement between the ministerial cut-throats at Brunswick and Gen. Putnam, near Rocky Hill.

Saturday, May 10th.—Yesterday was observed between one and three o'clock P. M., the Moon three days old and a star a little distance off. The report of the engagement between Gen. Putnam and the enemy yesterday proved false. This afternoon Gens. Stephens and

Maxwell took about one-half the men at Quibbletown and Samptown, with a part of Cols. Cook's and Hendrick's Regiment, leaving the rest as a guard, and went to the picquets at Piscataway, where they had a considerable brush with the 71st Regiment of Scotch regulars, and made them retire, getting possession of some part of their quarters, when a reinforcement of the enemy coming from Bonhamtown forced them to retreat, taking with them some small matter of stores; the loss on our side was two killed, two or three taken prisoners, with a number wounded not yet ascertained. 'Twas supposed by what they saw that the enemy had near 30 killed, beside the wounded. Our people did as much as was expected, not intending to attempt any thing more than to give them an alarm. The same time there came out a number from Amboy, we mustered and went in pursuit of them, but they retiring, we could not get one slap at them. The account above I had from Gen. Maxwell, who was present, and came and lodged with us all night.

Sunday, May 11th, 1777—In the afternoon we were alarmed by our picquets, who discovered the enemy in Woodbridge, so the whole of the troops were got under arms and sent in pursuit of them, but they retired upon our advancing, and thus ended the fray.

Monday, May 12th.—The whole of the sick were examined and I sent them off with two wagons to Westfield to the number of 36, and rode up, got them into quarters, and stayed all night at Dr. Philemon Elmer's.

Tuesday, May 13th.—After getting breakfast I went to visit the sick and made return thereof to Maj. Weatherspoon. Rode off to get Col. Shrieves's horse shod, and then returned home. Dr. Howell returned this evening.

We are certainly informed that in the action at Piscataway last Saturday we had killed and missing 26 or 27 men, four however were supposed to have taken that opportunity to desert.

Wednesday, May 14th.—Played ball, &c., till some time in the afternoon, when I walked up to Mr. DeCamp's, where I tarried all night.—Capt. Reading, &c., was to see us to-day.

Thursday, May 15th.—Dr. Howell came up to my quarters, and after putting up a quantity of medicines we rode off to Westfield to visit our sick, which we found rather recovering from what they were. Stopped at Gen. Maxwell's quarters, where we dined with Major Weatherspoon and set a while.

Sunday, May 18th.—Came to my lodgings early in the morning, Dr. Howell and Quarter Master Osborn, on their way to Morristown,

by whom I sent two letters, one to Major Eisenlord, the other to Dr. Read. In the evening the Rev. Jonathan Elmer came to see me, to whom I was introduced by his son, the Doctor.

Thursday, May 22, 1777.—Drummer Grimes of our regiment out on a scout last night with three or four men, took a very good horse from within the enemy's lines.

Friday, May 23d.—In the afternoon went to visit the sick in Westfield: returning, came across Mr. Casey, with whom I spent a few hours at the tavern with a couple of young ladies, and then about 7 o'clock at night returned to my lodgings.

Saturday, May 24th.—Capt. Stout came to my quarters and informed me of the order for our regiment to march, and his going to Westfield for all that were able to go. Soon after Dr. Howell came with a wagon to carry off the medicine chest. Leaving me behind to take care of all the sick at Westfield, they set out for Bound Brook, the whole troops on the lines went off at night, carts and wagons with guards going.

Sunday, May 25th.—This morning we were alarmed before day by the Pennsylvania troops, which were moving towards Westfield and leaving the lines below entirely bare. About 8 o'clock I set out for Westfield to see the sick, but when I came there found they were all moved off to Chatham, and the troops, stores, and every thing gone off from here to Bound Brook. Could not get the least information, nor did I know what to do, as my chest and two sick were at Mr. Decamp's exposed to the enemy, nor knew I whether I must follow the sick or not. In the afternoon came back, found the regulars were out at Samp-town and had plundered several inhabitants; those in this quarter began to pack up for a start, I concluded as being left to take care of the sick 'twas my best way to endeavor to get a wagon and carry my chest and the sick away after the others, but could not accomplish it this evening. The inhabitants assembled and kept a guard for the security of the place all night, so that though I slept but little yet was not disturbed.

[The subsequent portions of the Journal are wanting, with the exception of a few orders. The following Diary closes Dr. Elmer's Memoranda.]

August 24th, 1782.—The infantry of the Jersey line marched from their huts to join the others at Peekskill.

August 26th.—We received orders to march for King's Ferry the 29th.

August 29th.—We marched from our huts to a bridge below Pompton meeting house, and encamped for the first time this year.

August 30th, 1782.—Decamped at 3 o'clock and marched to Suffrein's Tavern, where we lay this night, being the coldest for the season that ever I knew.

August 31st.—Marched as before, and encamped near King's Ferry.

September 1st.—We decamped, marched to the Ferry, and crossed; where we joined the whole of the Northern Army and took our station on the right near the Ferry.

September 2d.—I was ordered from camp to our huts, in order to take care of and bring up the men left behind. The ground the driest it has ever been known in this country.

September 11th.—A fine shower in the morning. At dusk arrived in camp with Lieut. Buck, and found the army very beautifully situated in one line with fine worked and arched bowers in front.

September 14th.—Count Rochambeau arrived in camp. The whole army were paraded to receive him and paid him the honors due to the Commander-in-Chief. After the salute he was pleased to express his entire approbation of their appearance and behavior.

September 16th.—The French began to cross their baggage, artillery, &c. Fatigue parties from our army were employed in crossing them day and night, till the night of the 18th instant, when the whole got over, consisting of about 5000, including artillery, &c., and about 5000 horses, with a very great quantity of baggage.

September 22d.—Second Jersey Regiment on fatigue to West Point.

September 30th.—Returned by the same route.

October 11th.—The Jersey and 1st Massachusetts brigades were mustered.

October 12th.—Our troops were manœuvred with the 1st Massachusetts brigade by the Baron himself, and performed well.

October 19th.—A part of the army were brigaded and manœuvred with blank cartridges, which they fired.

October 24th.—The army passed the Minister of War in review, and performed many evolutions in his presence to satisfaction.

October 26th.—The left wing marched to go into quarters.

October 27th.—The right wing marched. 2d Connecticut brigade halted near Continental village, where they will hut. 1st Connecticut brigade marched on and crossed to West Point, where they are to garrison this winter. York and Jersey met our baggage opposite West Point, where we encamped.

October 28th.—Crossed and marched over the mountains to Murderer's Creek, where we received our baggage from the boats and

encamped. The Rhode Island Regiment ordered to relieve the Hampshire line at the northward.

October 29th, 1782.—Marched with our baggage about five miles to our ground for hutting, and encamped.

November 4th.—The ground for hutting being laid out in a wood about five miles north-west of New Windsor, we moved on it, pitched our tents, and began to build chimneys to them.

November 5th.—Our troops mustered, the inspection being dispensed with.

November 7th.—Began to erect the men's huts; dimensions, 27 by 18 feet, divided by a partition in the centre. Each company built two of these double huts, one in front and one in the rear, in two regular, straight lines. The timber was heavy and the work very fatiguing.

November 14th.—Some of the men began to move into their huts, and the officers to lay the foundation of theirs.

December 1st.—We moved into our hut and began to erect a kitchen.

December 12th.—Orders came out for one officer of a company to go on furlough, one non-commissioned officer and two privates.

December, 13th.—Capts. Ballard, Holes and Leonard left camp, and Lieut. Hopper.

December, 16th.—Came on a snow which by the morning following was two feet deep.

January 2d, 1783.—Our regiment marched to do duty on the lines for two weeks.

January 19th.—Returned to their huts. C. C. liked to have fallen through the ice.

February 11th.—Lieut. Col. Barber, lately appointed to command our regiment, in riding from camp to his quarters about 1 o'clock P. M. was suddenly killed on his horse by the fall of a tree, which accidentally happened to cross the path where he was riding.

February 13th.—He was buried with the honors of war at Bethlehem burying ground and from thence carried, after the firing, to Wallkill, and deposited in the burying ground of his family.

April 19th.—The cessation of hostilities was announced in camp just eight years from the commencement thereof.

June 6th.—Our brigade received their furloughs, and we all decamped.

June 7th.—Arrived in Newark.

June 11th.—Chose the officers of the Cincinnati at Elizabethtown, where we received our baggage and proceeded on.

June 12th.—Arrived at Trenton.

June 14th.—Went to Burlington.

June 15th.—To Philadelphia.

June 16th.—To Woodbury.

June 17th.—To Cohansey.

September 16th.—Set out to Princeton.

September 22d.—The Jersey Society of the Cincinnati met.

October 1st.—Arrived at Cohansey.

November 3d.—Was discharged from the service of the United States by a Proclamation of Congress, after having served seven years and nine months, wanting five days, in the following capacities, viz :—

From the 8th of February, 1776, to the 9th of April following, as an Ensign in the 3d Jersey Regiment.

From the 9th of April, '76, to the 1st of April, '77, as a Lieutenant in the same.

From that day to the 5th of July '78, as Surgeon's Mate in the 2d Jersey Regiment, and from that day till the present as Surgeon of said Regiment.

Two months and one day Ensign ; eleven months and twenty-one days Lieutenant ; one year, three months and four days Surgeon's Mate ; five years, three months and twenty-eight days Surgeon.

EXTRACT FROM A DIARY

BY MR. JACOB SPICER,

OF CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Communicated by Maurice Beesley, M. D.

[JACOB SPICER (associated with Aaron Leaming in compiling the volume so well known as Leaming and Spicer's Grants and Concessions,) was a prominent man for many years in the southern part of New Jersey—was a member of the Provincial Assembly, &c., and died on Cold Spring Neck, where was his residence, September 17th, 1765, in his 49th year. He was actively engaged most of his life in traffic with the adjoining provinces, and left a Diary or Memoranda Book which contains many entries highly interesting from the light they shed upon the manners, customs, pursuits, &c., of the people in his neighborhood. Some of these have been communicated to the Society by Dr. Beesley.

The following extract is illustrative of Mr. Spicer's own domestic economy in 1757.]

AFTER an enumeration in figures of his family expenses, he thus wrote—

It is conceived that £14 13s. 4d., as above estimated, will be adequate to furnish all the boys with leather for breeches, a vest for Elisha, a coat and vest for Jack, calico for long and short gowns for all the girls, stripe linen and stripe linsey for short gowns and petticoats for the said girls, and a tammy quilt for Judith, for defraying of which £14 13s. 4d.—220 pair of mittens at 16d. per pair, will be needed, which will require 44 pounds of wool, which will take 44 days' work of two girls to spin, and I'll pay for that or hire equivalent in the knitting if the girls will do the remainder of the service.

I must pursue the following maxims invariably for the present year. I must fabricate 220 pair of mittens, and for the present and future year, if I live, I must supply my boys with leather for winter breeches: about £3 8s. will be sufficient to furnish them all—24 pounds of grey skin at 2s. per pound, and 2s. 6d. for dressing and freight of each skin, supposed to consist of 8 skins, tho' I think summac red or short grey, will be most profitable to buy as the hair is almost nothing, which is not so when the skin is fully coated.

In the next place I must buy my leather and heels, and spin my shoe thread, and have all my shoes made up in the house, for I find if I even hire 'em made out, find my leather, the shoemaker gains, in all probability a profit of 3s. on the leather of a man's pair of shoes, waste in

cutting excepted, for which I should think 4d. a large allowance, and the scraps of sole leather may be converted into lists; and an eye may be seen to the cutting, and the thread may be had from the family labour. And when I am shooing my family it is requisite to supply each individual with two pair, to prevent shoes being worn *too green*. And as a farther advantage in purchasing my leather, I can at all times take care that it be of good quality, and by having it made up together and in my house will avoid the loss of time in running after the same; and I should get one of the boys instructed so as to mend shoes, to save money and prevent loss of time. The shoemaker should be obliged to do his day's work or pay for his board.

In the next place I should hire my taylor and Tayloress in the house, and oblige my girls to assist in the service, for by this means my diet and female service will become a part of the 'Taylor's bill; besides, their day's wages, as far as I can discern, are not proportionate to the sum in gross they ask for their service, and having the clothes made at home and together there may be an *oversight* of the cloth and cut, and the loss of time in going to have clothes taken measure for and tried on.

The best time of hiring I think is such seasons of the year when the weather is not so cold as to need a fire.

In the next place it will be requisite to consult a blacksmith to know what allowance he will make for iron and steel.

Daniel Harcourt informs me that mittens sell for 3s., and stockings for 7s, York money, at Albany, without any regard to the colour, and many of 'em ordinary too—but wampum will not sell since the reduction of Oswego, before that it was in great demand, equal if not superior to silver in value, and there were 60 or 70 wampum shops in Albany.

PROCEEDINGS

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A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SWEDISH MISSION

IN RACON AND PENN'S NECK, NEW JERSEY,

BY REV. NICHOLAS COLLIN, D. D.

Copied from their Church Record, and presented to the Society by Col. Robt. G. Johnson.

By letters to the Arch-Bishop and Consistory of Upsal, dated the 8th of July, 1778, I solicited in pressing terms for my recall. I had then officiated for above 8 years within the Mission, to wit : as Minister extraordinary in all the congregations from my arrival, the 12th of May, 1770, till the 19th of Aug. 1773; from that time as Rector of Racoon and Penn's Neck; and since the year 1775 as Commissary of the Mission.

I had consequently not only served the usual term required for obtaining preferment at home, but I was moreover under absolute necessity of departing. The rents of the Church lands had by the depreciation of the current money, and the dearness of many necessary articles, fallen to a tenth part of the real value. The Congregations had suffered great distress from the War, and many of the more able members were as usual unwilling to contribute for the support of Public Worship.

There was no prospect of peace or civil order for several years, and consequently no hopes of relief, a temporary vacancy though prejudicial to the congregations, was therefore inevitable; at the same time a saving of the little Church revenue after my departure would shorten

this vacancy by adding to the support of my successor. All this was fully represented in the mentioned letter, with an express declaration, if no speedy alleviation of my present distress would be effected, I should not even wait for the recall, but depart the next spring. It must be observed that my want of subsistence would not have been grievous if I could have drawn my Commissary salary, but this was impracticable, as all communication with Sweden was cut off by the dreadful disorders of the times.

After the seat of war had been removed from the Delaware, I obtained at least more tranquility, and therefore resolved to wait for my recall, repeating my solicitations for it by several letters for two years. My request was at last granted by his Majesty's gracious resolve of the 22d Nov. 1782.

The reason of this delay was that the Consistory had not sooner presented my petition, because the King had by a previous resolve signified to them his pleasure, that the American Missionaries should remain in their stations until the event of the war was known. Probably this arose from an opinion that the Swedish interest in America was considerable, and might in case of independency be of some advantage to Sweden.

In May 1783 I received this recall: with the greatest pleasure I should then immediately have finished a long and painful exile from my dear native country, but personal concerns and anxiety for the Congregations, determined me still to continue for some time; especially as the urgent plea of necessity had now ceased with the return of peace. I therefore informed the Consistory of my resolution to remain for a short time, until the Congregations could be supplied with a successor, declaring also, that in case his Majesty was pleased to continue the Mission, I was willing to take upon me the charge of the churches of Wicacoa, Kingsessing and Upper Merriion, which were becoming vacant by the recall of the Rev. Matthias Kutegren; as a new comer, however meritorious, could not be useful in that station, because of the extinction of the Swedish language; I also expressed my willingness to assist my successor in Racoon and Penn's Neck by all the influence I derived from long services and personal connections.

On this request his Majesty was pleased by resolve of the 10th of August, 1785, to appoint me Rector of the before mentioned Congregations, and also to leave Racoon and Penn's Neck vacant, until they should express their option of his Majesty's future regulations of the Swedish Mission. This was, that whereas the congregations in their present mature state must be sufficiently able to support their own

ministers, and whereas they had nearly lost the language of their ancestors, which language was a principal tie of their connection with Sweden; therefore the congregations could not in future obtain any ministers from Sweden, without a formal stipulation to defray the whole expense of the voyage in coming and returning, and to afford them a decent support during their continuance in the ministry." The King was pleased to add, that future Missionaries who might choose to go upon those terms, should not be entitled to the superior privileges of pensions and preferments granted heretofore to American Missionaries. The congregation of Racoon, yet feeling the distresses of a calamitous war, and being also involved in a most difficult enterprise of erecting the New Church, could not immediately comply with these conditions.

I therefore informed the Arch-Bishop that for the present a temporary vacancy was eligible, and that I would to the utmost of my power lessen the disadvantages thereof. It must be remarked that the Swedish government had already in the year 1773 by the Ministry of the Mission proposed to the respective congregations a partial reform of the former plan, to wit: that they should defray the expense of the voyage from London to America, and from here again to that place for their respective pastors; the Crown as usual defraying the expense from Sweden to London, and from thence home. The intervening war prevented any attention to this proposal. It was laid before the respective vestries on the return of peace: those of Wicacoa with its annexes, and of Christiana, resolved to defray the said part of the voyage, in case they should request the favour of Swedish successors after their present pastors; that of Racoon and Penn's Neck promised to contribute according to the ability of their less opulent churches. In the mean time the Swedish language decreased daily by the decrease of the ancient people. The Clergy themselves were sensible of the great difficulty attending the usual change of Missionaries every seventh or eighth year, and represented the matter in its true right to the Arch-Bishop and Consistory. The vestry of Wicacoa, Kingessing, and Upper Merion received with grateful respect my appointment to their churches, and acknowledged their great obligation to the King and his glorious antecessors for the tender care so long displayed for their spiritual welfare; and at the same time declined a continuance of this favour, as the great change of circumstances must hereafter make the mission a burden to the crown, and a painful task to the Missionaries, without an adequate benefit to these congregations, which had totally lost the language of their ancestors: they therefore signified that on

my departure the mission would cease in their congregations. The vestry of Christiana Church in like manner expressed their intention to chuse for themselves after the Rev. Lawrence Girelius. The Congregations of Racoon and Penn's Neck, did not immediately resolve on this affair, but by my advice waited for a year, until the debt incurred for the new Swedesborough Church was somewhat reduced, by the rents falling due after my removal; and in the view of knowing how long the Mission might continue in the other Congregations, under Mr. Girelius and myself. The continual decay of the Swedish language by the decease of ancient respectable members; the probability of our speedy return to Sweden, the unpleasing situation of a solitary missionary, and the great expense of a probably frequent change of ministers, scarcely supportable from the small revenue of their churches, finally determined their coincidence in sentiment with their sister congregations. The Rev. Lawrence Girelius went home in May 1791, with his wife and four children.

The Arch-Bishop of Sweden, Doctor Uno Von Proil, having submitted to his Majesty these sentiments of the Congregations, received the King's final resolve, which he communicated in a letter addressed to the vestries of all the churches that compose the Swedish mission, dated Upsula, the 25th of June, 1789, of which the following is an extract:—

“The King approving of the reasons that induce the Congregations henceforth to chuse their Ministers, rather than to be supplied with Swedish Missionaries at the expense of the Swedish Crown, has thereunto given his gracious consent; and in consequence thereof permits the yet remaining Swedish Missionaries, the Commissaries Lawrence Girelius and Nicholas Collin, to return to their native country, as soon as their circumstances may render it convenient—at the same time the King from the love he bears to the Swedish name, appreciates unto all the members of these congregations, as in great part descendants from Sweden, all manner of felicity, spiritual and temporal, and will have them assured of his royal favor.

It shall also be my sincere wish and ardent prayer, that Almighty God may with his grace and mercies embrace the members of these Congregations jointly and individually; and that the gospel light which was first kindled in those parts by the tender solicitude of Swedish Kings, and the zeal of Swedish Clergymen, may there, while days are numbered, shine with perfect brightness, and produce the most salutary fruits.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of the Father and the

fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with and over you all, wishes from a most sincere heart,

Your affectionate servant,

UNO VON PROIL."

The first Swedish colony arrived in the year 1634, and was followed by three or four reinforcements during the succeeding years, til 1654. The Swedes acquired by a fair purchase from the natives all the western coast of Delaware from Cape Henlopen to Trenton, and extending due west for a distance of forty miles. Their first principal settlement was at Christiana Creek, where they had a considerable Fort and a Church. After some years they formed considerable establishments along the river forty or fifty miles beyond Philadelphia, and had a church at Tinnicum, where also was the Swedish Governor's residence. The Low Dutch had some time before the arrival of the Swedes in America taken possession of the North River, and founded New Amsterdam, now New York.

They had also got a slender footing on the Eastern shore of the Delaware, and built a fort called Nassau, where Gloucester now is.— This vicinity naturally created a jealousy, which produced contests, and finally open hostilities, which terminated in conquest of the infant Swedish Colony, as it was not supported by Sweden, which at that time was engaged in a war with several of the first powers in Europe. After the death of those Clergymen who accompanied the colonists from Sweden, the people became very destitute until on their humble address to Charles the 11th, King of Sweden, the Mission was instituted which continued without interruption till this time.

This Mission was composed of three different Rectorships, to wit: Wicacoa with Kingsissing and Upper Merriion in Pennsylvania; Christiana in Delaware; and Racoon with Penn's Neck in West Jersey.— The Clergy consisted of the three respective rectors, and in the later times, a minister extraordinary or common assistant. One of the ordinary pastors was also Provost or Commissary, having a degree of superintending authority over the whole Mission.

The Extraordinary had from Sweden a yearly salary of thirty three and one-third pounds sterling. The Commissary office has from the time of Mr. Saudin had fifty pounds ditto. The Crown bestowed every coming Missionary fifty pounds ditto, money to defray the expense for the voyage, and an equal sum on returning.

While waiting for preferment after their return, they had adequate pensions, the Commissaries one third more than the others. They also obtained very good employments: several having been rewarded with the best Rectorships in Sweden.

Till the beginning of this Century Racoon and Penn's Neck made parts of the Congregations over the River: the first of Wicacoa, and the other of Christiana. In the year 1704 a church was built where the new Racoon Church now stands, and endowed with the lands yet preserved, to wit: the 100 acres of which Swedesborough makes a part, and the marsh meadow of six acres Four miles from there down Racoon Creek.

Their first minister, Folstadius, was drowned in the Delaware in 1706. The second, Duren, died in 1713. He was succeeded by Abraham Lidenius, who also became pastor of Penn's Neck, a Church was erected there in 1717, and by Jaquet endowed with four acres of Land.

From that time both congregations have been united, and both conjoined in the commissions of the Rectors. By the unwearied solicitude of said Lidenius the Congregations were, after eight years consultation persuaded to purchase the Glebe in Piles Grove, which contains 235 acres, and cost One Hundred and Forty Five pounds. In 1724 Mr. Lidenius went home with his wife Maria Van Neman and three children. Peter Wanberg arrived in 1726 with Andrew Vindrusia, who as assistant had charge of Penn's Neck til 1728, when he died.

In 1741 Wanberg was promoted to the Rectorship of Christiana.—The vacancy was in some measure supplied by William Matander. This person had come to America with Dytander, Pastor of Wicacoa, as Schoolmaster. Being a Student of Divinity, he obtained permission to preach and baptize children, and would by mandate from the Arch-Bishop have received orders from said Dytander and Wanberg, if the first mentioned had not in the mean time departed this life. During the vacancy the Moravians created a schism and built the meeting-house on Old Man's Creek. Pastor Nasman at Wicacoa and Wanberg did however occasionally supply the Congregations. John Saudin arrived the 1st April 1748, with his wife and a young child, after a tedious and perilous passage.

He died after six months. Professor Kalm, who at this time by the King of Sweden's order traveled through North America, lived for the winter at Racoon and preached in the Church. He afterwards married Miss Saudin, and in 1751 went with her to Sweden. Eric Unander who came in as Minister-Extraordinary, became in 1751 Pastor of the two churches.* In 1756 he was promoted to Christiana Church. John Abraham Lidenius son of the before mentioned Abraham Lidenius,

* See page 113 for some account of the Mission during his ministry.

succeeded as Rector, after having since 1751 served in these Congregations and those in Pennsylvania ; in 1751 he was recalled, but in the mean time died in Pennsylvania. His successor, John Wicsell, became Rector in 1762. Nicholas Collin arrived in 1770 as Minister-Extraordinary and officiated through the Mission, but especially at Racoon and Penn's Neck til John Wicsell's departure in autumn, 1773. Since that time in 1786 he was Rector of the Congregations. The Junction of Commissary has according to circumstanees been connected with all the Rectorships of the Mission : it has been confirmed on these Churches, namely Saudin, Weesell and Collin.

The hardships naturally attending the charge of Missionaries, have been felt in a superior degree by the Pastors of these Churches from the insalubrity of the climate,* the scattered situation of the people for 30 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and from the insufficiency of support, the ministers never had regular salaries ; and the revenues from the church estates were small. My sufferings have been extreme, and in a great measure occasioned by the terrible disorders of the civil war. When this commenced the glebe was rented out for 12 years, and the Lots in Swedesborough were let on permanent ground rent.—All was paid in the currency of the Congress, which from a constant depreciation became 150 for one, and finally sunk to nothing in the pockets of the unfortunate owners.

Besides many members of the congregations became extremely distressed by the ravages of parties, while the seat of war was upon the Delaware, and by the cruel animosities which kindled them to reciprocal injuries.

May God in his mercy ever for the future forbid such madness. May righteousness and peace forever bless this western world.†

For the information of posterity when the Swedish origin may be quite forgotten, I have left on record the above narrative, every person of reflection may judge how much the Swedish Mission has contributed to the moral civilization of this Young Country. This great blessing claims the more gratitude from all concerned as the kindness of the Mother Country has been quite gratuitous, and yet very troublesome. The total expense of the Mission for near a Century amounts to seven or eight thousand pounds sterling, the Missionaries encountered great sufferings, by long and perilous voyages, by many years absence from

* From the unimproved marshes on the Delaware and the several Creeks.

† The good members of the Swedesborough and Penn's Neck Churches did not partake in these wicked excesses.

their native land, peculiarly dear to Swedes; by the indigent circumstances of a Young Country; and by the difficulties of a clerical charge, where the interest of religion is not supported by law or public opinion.

May the incorruptible seed which Swedish Missionaries have sown in these congregations, sometimes with joy and sometimes with tears, produce abundant fruit of the spirit, and in all goodness, righteousness and truth,* and flourish an eternal glorious planting in the land of the living.

NICHOLAS COLLIN,

Late Commissary for the Swedish Mission, and Rector of Penn's Neck and Racoon, and yet Rector of the Swedish Churches in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1791.

The Society is also indebted to Colonel Johnson for a transcript of a list of the members of the Penn's Neck Church, made out by the Rev. Mr. Collin. "The majority of the families" he says "attended Divine worship frequently, the others were coming into regular membership."

The list however does not appear to be entirely perfect, for he writes at the close—

"My intention was to have completed the foregoing register of the members, on the plan I begun; from which the number and connections may appear under an easy and comprehensive view. But my removal, and the changes that gradually took place, prevented it.

The Records of baptisms, marriages and burials for Penn's Neck are by Mr. Wicsell placed on the Racoon Church book, because as his mention thereof is in the Swedish records in this book, this Penn's Neck Book of records did not come into his hands before 1767, as the local distinction between the two congregations was never accurately fixed, some baptisms, and most of the marriages are by me recorded on the Racoon books."

It has been deemed unnecessary to give the particulars of the list of members, but the following are the family names included therein.—The copy in the archives of the Society gives the number of each

* Eph. 5.

family, and the date of birth of many of the individuals. The figures indicate the number of families or heads of families of the same name:—

Appulin,	Gryffth,	Penton,
Bertilson—2,	Gardner,	Peterson—6,
Baker,	Halfon—3,	Poulson—2,
Biddle (Beetle)—6,	Hardin,	Pitman,
Belderback,	Hawk (properly Haag) 2	Rawson,
Barney,	Helms—2,	Risener,
Barnet,	Hyler,	Roberts—2,
Barrett,	Hews,	Russell,
Brown,	Holston,*	Savoy,
Boon,	Hooper,	Saunders,
Burson,	Jaquet—2,	Sennickson—2,
Cabel,	Justis,	Sevil,
Caleb,	King,	Simmons,
Carney,	Kamp,	Sparks—2,
Catts—5,	Keen,	Stanley—2,
Cripps,	Kitts,	Stedham,
Cole—4,	Lawrens,	Stiner,
Dahlbo—10,	Lumms,	Stephens,
Delany,	McGill—2,	Strimple,
Dennis,	Mecune,	Tossa,
Dellavon,	Mackelroy,	Tuft,
Elluis,	Meredith,	Vanneamen—2
Floyd—2,	Morton,	Velin,
Farrow,	Parker,	Webber.
Gurining,		

[The following documents were translated for Colonel Johnson by the HON. STEEN BILLE, Charge d'Affaires of Denmark, from a record book entitled "In the Lord's Name a New Church Book for the Church at Penn's Neck: in which all Church matters are duly recorded from

* In reference to this name Mr. Collin says "the proper Swedish name is Hollsten, but some call it Holsten, others Holson, as the English name all foreign names, and many here cannot spell their own."

the commencement of the year of our Saviour 1750, by Ericus Unander.”]

LETTER FROM PROVOST ISRAEL ACRELIUS.

WILMINGTON, 2d August, 1750.

Salvo til :

My beloved Brethren in the Lord !

I have received on the 12th of last July, among various directions concerning the office of Provost, the following communication from the Most Reverend Doctor and Arch-Bishop and the Venerandum Consistorium Ecclesiasticum in Upsala :—

“ As it appears, not only from written communications but also from printed documents, that, like the Ginzendorfsian disorder, so also the sect of Mr. Stut has commenced to extend itself more and more in America, the Consistory cannot, on the present occasion, refrain from exhorting the Provost as well as the other Swedish ministers, under prayer to the Most High for grace and assistance, to keep not only a watchful eye on this subject, but also to warn their hearers and faithfully to admonish them to hold steadfastly by that teaching and regard for the blessed word of God they have heard inculcated by their former beloved and celebrated teachers, and have themselves from youth up learned and comprehended. The Consistory has also, in reference to the above subject, thought it proper not to pass over unnoticed, that the Missionary Magister Arfwid Gradjn, well known from his connection with Mr. Stut, who has resided for some time here in Sweden, has now, since he has been subjected to a public and searching examination, been forever banished the kingdom by order of the King, although a Swede by birth, and that he has in consequence been conducted under a guard out of the limits of the country. The Consistory thinks itself the more bound to notice this as it presumes that the aforesaid Gradjn will under the present circumstances direct his journey to America and seek to disturb the Evangelical Lutheran Congregations there, perhaps under an assumed name, for such deception is not rare among persons of his character, it will on this account be necessary for the Provost, with the assistance of the other Ministers, to keep a watchful eye on the soil lest the enemy gain an opportunity to sow mischief, as he has here, through the presence of Gradjn, exerted himself to the utmost in doing.

Recommending teachers and hearers to the most high protection of

God, for the maintenance of purity in the belief, and of unstained christian conduct, we remain, reverend Provost,"

"Your most obedient, &c.,

(Signed)

HENRY BENTZELIUS,
OLOF CELSIUS,
MATTHIAS ÅSP,
ENGELBERT HALLENIUS,
GAB. MATTHESIUS,
L. BENTZELSTJERNA,
LAUR. NORGÉN."

We see by this, my dear Brethren, how our Lord God will finally tread down Satan under our feet, although he at times permits him to raise his head. Let us therefore diligently watch and pray that through Christ we may combat him and win. Let all our church deeds, as heretofore so also hereafter, be proven absolutely necessary and without any admixture of English, except in so far as such documents are to be recorded which admit of no translation. In all cases, however, the Latin characters will be the most useful:

1st. In order that those of our people who understand Swedish but write English, may find the church books easily readable; for no Swedish-American understands any longer the written Swedish characters.

2d. While these characters are also much used by the Swedes and are becoming more and more usual, so that eventually no others will be taught, and while such characters will bring back the Swedish language to its original form as written and printed; such as it undoubtedly was before the monks changed the characters.

3d. While a number of Swedish psalm books printed in Latin characters have by order of the Doctor and Arch-Bishop been brought over by me and are, on account of these characters, in such great demand that several of them have been copied off, and as an humble representation has been made, that all books, which hereafter may be placed at the disposition of the Congregations, may be printed like these for the easier instruction of the young; on account of all this I have thought it proper to adopt the Latin characters in the church books of the Christiana congregation, and in the belief that my beloved Brethren will in consideration of the above, find themselves placed on a level with their church. Our successors, who will still more appreciate the utility of this arrangement, will, I hope, not abandon it

and besides do all in their power to maintain the mother tongue, which is in great peril of becoming extinct.

I remain with all possible love,

Salvo til :

My beloved Brethren,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed)

ISRAEL ACRELIUS.

On the 10th Sunday after Trinity, being the 11th of August, Mr. Erick Unander was introduced to the Ministry over the Racoon and Penn's Neck Congregations, in accordance with a royal appointment, dated Stockholm, 9th of July, 1750, brought over by the Minister Extraordinary, Mr. John Abraham Lidenius, on his late arrival, which reads thus :—

“We, Fredrich, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, the Goths and Wends ; Count Palatine of Hessia, Prince of Hirschfeld, Count of Catzen Ellenborggen Dietz, Ziegenheyn, Nidda and Schaumburg, &c., &c., &c.

Make known that as the post of minister by the Swedish Lutheran Congregations of Racoon and Penn's Neck in America has become vacant, and the Minister Extraordinary, Erick Unander, has been humbly recommended to Us to supply it, on account of his great learning and excellent conduct, We have hereby, in virtue of this Our public order, graciously appointed the aforesaid Erick Unander to the Ministry over the Congregations of Racoon and Penn's Neck in America ; whereby We graciously confirm to him all the privileges and rights his predecessors in the Ministry have enjoyed and exercised. All whom this may concern will act accordingly. In confirmation of which We have signed this with Our hand and affixed to it the royal seal.

Stockholm, in the Council Chamber, the 9th of July, 1750.

(Signed)

FREDRICH.

[L. s.]

(Signed)

C. RUDENSCHOLD.

The following letter from the most Reverend Arch-Bishop and the M. V. Consistory, dated the 25th of July, has been read to the Congregations :

“The grace and peace of God our Father and of the Lord Jesus

Christ be with the christian and honourable Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Congregations of Racoon and Penn's Neck !

From the letter of the Consistory to you dated 19th June, you will have perceived that though circumstances did not permit the immediate appointment of a teacher and minister ordinary to the Congregations of Racoon and Penn's Neck in the place of the late Magister Saudyn, the Consistory had not the less your souls' weal and safety at heart, and on that account made an arrangement that Erick Unander should undertake the above duties. The Consistory learns now with pleasure through your letter dated the 25th November same year, and received the 12th of last June, that the aforesaid Unander, at once, in the very commencement of his official career, won all your affection and confidence, on which account you demand and pray that he may be appointed your teacher and minister ordinary. In accordance with which the Consistory humbly made this matter known to His Majesty, when His Majesty graciously issued his appointment to the above ministry for the aforesaid Erick Unander, so that your wishes in this respect have been complied with. As it may be sufficiently gathered from all this that His Majesty, our most gracious King, approves of all that may in one way or another tend to the welfare and prosperity of the Congregations, the Consistory cannot abstain on the present occasion from exhorting you to act as becomes the laws and praise of God and at the same time it expects from you that in consideration of the grace which you from time to time experience, as also out of regard for your own souls and the spiritual welfare of your children, you will let such grace benefit you by a proper use of it and by following obediently the counsels and admonishments of your teachers. Let all the customs and manners adopted by you in the administration of the Congregations be used as they are by Congregations in Sweden. But above all let the customary devotional rites be diligently and reverently attended to, the holy Sacraments administered with the examination and instruction of the Chatechism, and let schools for children be erected among you, for all this will by the grace of God benefit you in strengthening your souls in the faith, in sustaining them in hope and in founding them in love. Thus you will also make your mission and your calling sure, and entrance will be given you into the heavenly kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

By so doing your teacher's satisfaction will be complete, whose labours among you will not then appear fruitless, the pious aim of the Consistory will be attained, and His Majesty, our gracious King, will retain for you his royal grace and favour.

Recommending you all to the favour and protection of God the Most High, we remain, christian and honoured Congregations of Racoon and Penn's Neck,

Your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

HENRY BENTZELIUS,
OLOF CELSIUS,
MATTHIAS ASP,
ENGELBERT HALLENIUS,
GABRIEL MATTHESIUS,
LAUR. NORGÉN.

UPSALA, 25th July, 1750.

On the 18th of May, 1752, a church meeting was held, when the following subjects were considered and resolutions passed:—

1st. The minister represented the impropriety of the great liberty generally taken by the Congregation in respect to the acting as god parents by the baptism of children, and sought in a speech to impress upon them the necessity and peculiar utility of this institution, and for this country especially.

2d. Two new church wards were chosen in the place of Jacob Van Neeman and Cornelius Cornelinsson, who both insisted on being discharged; those chosen were Jacob Cornelinsson and Olof Van Neeman.

3d. The meeting reminded the church wards that they should demand, without delay or regard to persons, the usual tax (4 shillings 6 pence) for the burial of strangers in the church-yard.

4th. It was resolved that the money collected at church service should, after being counted by the church ward, Olof Van Neeman, in the presence of the minister, be treasured up and annually accounted for at the church meeting, and entered in the church book.

5th. The minister stated that the inhabitants of Racoon had, at a meeting last year, given to the minister a horse and two cows, and that he wished to know whether this meeting agree to the gift; which was done by all.

6th. On a representation of the necessity of having new rails for the fence about the church yard, a subscription was opened and the money raised left with the church ward Olof Van Neeman.

7th. On complaint that the Minister did not receive his whole salary, Matthias Lampson and John Van Neeman undertook to collect what remained due.

As this church book did not get into my hands before the year 1767, from my predecessor in the ministry Johan Abraham Lidenius, I had no opportunity of recording my official acts in it till at that late period, besides I had no knowledge whatever of the existence of such a book and kept my record according to old custom in the church book at Racoon. Nor did I think it necessary on account of convenience to change the old place of recording, but continued the place of so doing till in the following year in the aforesaid book, in which my appointment, &c., &c., will be found entered. I have however found it necessary to record here the church meetings, resolutions and economical improvements which have taken place during my stay at this Congregation, which at first was greatly disaffected with me from a false report, spread about by evil disposed persons, to the point that I was not to be regarded as its minister, but was only to be appointed for the Racoon Congregation. This false prejudice disappeared, however, soon, and before I had for any length of time preached on every other Sunday here as at Racoon. The reason why this change in the records took place will be given in its proper place.

On the 25th of July, 1762, the first sermon in Swedish was preached by me in Penn's Neck: the next time in English.

The first church meeting of this Congregation during my stay was held here on the 17th October same year, when the following trustees and church wards were elected—

[Here follow the names.]

On this occasion I represented first to the whole meeting and afterwards to the church council, the necessity of having their church repaired, as both the gable ends were separating and ready to fall, no windows, and the roof on the sunny side entirely decayed. It was thereupon resolved that a subscription should be opened and the church wards should exert themselves to obtain signatures, and with as little delay as possible collect the money so that the work might if possible be undertaken that very autumn. This met at first however with many difficulties; principally arising from the before mentioned false prejudice entertained against me, so that the work did not commence before the spring of 1764, when the Congregation had begun to increase and form itself again out of the dispersed and fallen condition into which it, a good while already before my arrival, had sunk. With what danger and difficulty divine service was held during the two first winters in the exposed and decayed house, and with what sorrow and grief to the minister, need only be alluded to here.

On this occasion, inasmuch as no sextons were appointed, the church keys were entrusted to Hance Jaquet, together with the supervision over the church yard, with instruction not to permit the burial there of any strangers without permission from the trustees, and giving him the benefit of the fees, 4 shillings for every adult and 2 shillings for every child buried.

A church meeting was held at Penn's Neck after the sermon on the 12th of May, 1763, when the Provost Wrangel being present, he explained to the meeting the propriety of their assisting for one half in building a parsonage at Racoon church, since they had divine service in common with Racoon. The inhabitants of Penn's Neck answered, that as they were much fewer in number they could not undertake as much as one half of the costs, but would do what was in their power, and for that purpose demanded some time for reflection, which was granted them until the 23rd of May next year, when a church meeting was called to take this matter into consideration, but no one appeared at it except Anders Van Neeman. The Provost Wrangel ordered me on this account, until a reply should be received from Sweden to an enquiry on this subject, to preach every two Sundays in succession in Racoon and the third only in Penn's Neck, and on this being generally agreed to at the following meeting of the ministers, I agreed to act accordingly. This proceeding created at first some misunderstanding, which gradually however disappeared again. The Congregation increasing more and more, the people found at last no longer room enough in the church, and an enlargement by the erection of an additional partition and of a porch was projected, and soon after built. In the autumn of the year 1765 the church council resolved, according to the demand of many persons, that a new partition and porch should be built and a subscription list was for that purpose opened, the money collected during the winter, and in 1766 the work completed and paid for.

In the spring of 1769 I represented to the Congregation and the Church Council the necessity of a third repairing, for putting planks outside, for the ceiling and plastering inside, for a new floor, for the repairing of benches and the construction of new seats in the porch and on the path, which were much missed in fine weather, as also for new roofing the other side of the roof. All this was admitted to be necessary both by the Congregation and Church Council, and Andrew Senickson, Esq., undertook to draw up a subscription list which, during the autumn and coming winter, should be circulated among the people by the church wards, for the collection of sufficient funds to defray the

costs of the projected improvements, but as this process was too slow, I took myself the list, and during three days' riding about in Upper and Lower Neck, obtained as we thought, a sufficient sum for the aforesaid repairs. The Congregation elected in the month of August 1770, John Beetle and Charles Green to be managers in prosecuting the work. A church meeting was held in September to inspect the church and decide on what repairs were necessary. Charles Green and Squire Jenickson were authorized to purchase the necessary materials and to contract with workmen, and John Beetle undertook to collect the money; but when the time for commencing the work arrived, no nails were to be had in the country, and the work had hence to be postponed till next spring, when it might be expected that nails would be imported from England, as the "non importation act" had been abolished.

The subscription list for these three aforesaid repairs will be properly entered in this book, if they ever should be obtained from the persons who have been entrusted with them; if not, I shall not be held responsible by posterity for their oblivion.

In regard to the Sunday collections taken during my time, they were treasured up by Anders V. Neaman of Salem for the first six or seven years, and expended by him from time to time for petty necessities and repairs of the church, without being regularly accounted for, the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him never being suspected. John Beetle took afterwards charge of the money in the same manner, and has paid with it for divers trifling repairs, &c., as to old Brown for clearing the church yard and repairing the railing, also expended it in buying wine for the Lord's Supper, and for having ready a glass of wine in church for the minister when he had concluded his sermon; this I have of late found absolutely necessary for keeping my throat well, especially at certain seasons of the year, when the heat and cold are extreme, and also for a minister who is unaccustomed to preaching before breakfast; for want of which I often injured my throat during the first six or seven years.

I have never been able to obtain a permanent sexton in this Congregation on account of no one being able, as was said, to sing in English. I have hence been obliged to do without one as well as I could, sometimes having singing and at others none; but latterly, after becoming better acquainted with the people, I have had an opportunity to urge with success the establishment of singing schools, with which a commencement has been made at Mananthan, and since then I have rarely been in want of singers. The only one who sang during the

first year was Hance Lambson of Lower Neck, who always did his best when present and responded to the service.

N. B. I have not been able to obtain the subscription list for the new partition in the church, and on inquiry I was told that the list in passing through so many hands had been mislaid and lost by some one.

The third reparation has at last been completed this spring, and the greater part of the wages of the labourers been paid, whatever money is still due on the subscription will be immediately collected for paying the carpenter Dennies and settling other charges; the other carpenter, Erick Philport, has been paid. The accounts must be settled by the Congregation with John Beetle, the mason Green and Hance Lambson, who have had the whole proceeds of the subscription in their hands—amounting altogether to about £40.

A true translation from the Swedish, by

STEEN BILLE,

17th August, 1846.

PRINCETON, September 27th, 1848.

THE SOCIETY met at this place at 12 o'clock—the President, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, in the Chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Corresponding Secretary laid before the members letters from Major JAMES D. GRAHAM, U. S. A.; BENJ. F. THOMPSON, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I.; WM. RANKIN, Jr., Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and BENJ. DUBOIS, M. D., of Franklin, Ohio, in acknowledgment of their election as honorary and corresponding members:—from Col. R. G. JOHNSON, first Vice President, transmitting a Medal stamped in honor of Washington—from DAVID M. BATES, Esq., Secretary of the State of Delaware in reply to the Circular of the Society requesting donations of State Papers:—from the Pennsylvania Historical Society—the American Antiquarian Society:—and various other communications referring to the operations of the Society.

The Secretary also stated that he had received from the family of Dr. J. S. Condit, the late Recording Secretary, and deposited in the Library, some interesting memoranda relative to the families of the early settlers on the east side of the Passaic, which he had collected.

The Librarian reported, that the Books of the Society had been removed to their permanent location—in the new edifice of the Newark Library Association—and considerable progress made in their classification and arrangement.

The Treasurer reported, through the Recording Secretary, that the balance in the Treasury amounted to \$550 25, and that there was due from members for admission fees and annual dues, \$1,336 68—as follows:

For Admission fees,	-	-	-	-	\$267 00
“ Annual dues of 1846,	-	-	-	-	118 68
“ do. do. 1847,	-	-	-	-	405 00
“ do. do. 1848,	-	-	-	-	546 00

\$1,336 68

Mr. CHARLES KING, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the publication of the Society's periodical had been continued, and that nothing was wanting to ensure its improvement but punctuality on the part of the members in transmitting their subscriptions to the Treasurer. He also reported that Mr. Field, having placed the MS. of

his Paper on the Provincial Bench and Bar at the disposal of the Society, the Committee recommended the immediate publication of the Memoir. Whereupon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for publishing without delay a third volume of "Collections," to contain the Memoir on the Provincial Bench and Bar, read before the Society by RICHARD S. FIELD, Esq.

Resolved, That to Members of the Society, subscribing for the work in advance of its publication, copies shall be furnished at the nett cost.

Mr. WM. B. KINNEY, from the Committee on the subject, reported that they had caused the Library Room of the Society to be fitted up with shelves, and had made arrangements for other fixtures and additions, which, when perfected, would afford every facility for members engaged in historical researches.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Nominations, announced the names of a number of gentlemen proposed as Resident members, who were duly elected, and new nominations were received.

The order of business was here suspended for the purpose of hearing some statements by JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D., respecting the organization, objects, and progress of the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION at Washington, of which he is the Secretary.

After a full exposition of the scope of the institution, Dr. HENRY proceeded to give an account of the various measures in operation for carrying into effect the principles upon which it was founded.

A number of original memoirs have been accepted for publication, and the first volume of the contributions is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready for delivery to public institutions in the course of a few days. It consists of a single memoir on the antiquities of the Mississippi valley, by Messrs. Squier & Davis. A highly interesting addition to knowledge, resting on original research. In order to remunerate the authors for the expense which occurred in the investigations detailed in the work, the Institution allows them to strike from the same plates and type an edition which they may sell for their own benefit. No expense has been spared on the mechanical part of the volume—the best artists have been employed, and the execution will bear comparison with any book of the kind yet published in this country or Europe. Preparations have also been made to commence the second volume, which will consist principally of a series of original miscellaneous papers on different branches of physical science.

The librarian has been engaged in collecting statistics of libraries,

and in forming collections of catalogues and other works, required in carrying out the plan of rendering the Smithsonian a centre of bibliographical knowledge, where the student may be directed to any work which he may require.

In order to facilitate the study of American History, the Institution has agreed to publish, and distribute to our public institutions, a work, comprising a description of all books relating to America, prior to the year 1700, which may be found in the public and private libraries of Europe and America, or which are described in other works, together with notices of many of the more important unpublished manuscripts. The names of the different libraries, both in this country and in Europe, in which the books are to be found will be mentioned.

The expense of preparation of this work will be defrayed by subscription; and such is the estimate of its importance, as well as the confidence reposed in the gentleman, Mr. Henry Stevens, who has engaged in this enterprise, that subscriptions to the amount of \$5000 have already been made by several public institutions and liberal individuals. Mr. S. has just sailed for Europe to commence his labors, and intends to employ a number of assistants in England, and in different parts of the continent.

Under the head of original researches, preparations are making for the establishment of an extended system of meteorological observations, embracing, as far as possible, the whole American continent. It is believed that the co-operation of the British government will be obtained, as well as that of several States of the Union. Also, a series of explorations have been established with reference to terrestrial magnetism, and other subjects connected with the physical geography of the United States.

It is intended to introduce gradually and cautiously the other parts of the plan; and indeed, according to the present arrangement, the programme could not be carried into full operation until after three years from next March. Up to that time one-half of the whole income is to be devoted to the building.

Dr. H. stated that almost every day furnished him with new evidence of the importance to the science and literature of our country, which might be made to result from a judicious expenditure of the income of the Institution. He regretted that in order to make provision for the accommodation of the Museum of the Exploring Expedition, as directed by the act of Congress, so large an amount of money was required for the erection of the buildings. The evil, however, which would result from this is in a measure obviated by the plan

proposed by Professor Bache, and adopted by the Regents, viz: that of deferring the time of completing the building, so that it might be erected in considerable part by means of the interest of the \$240,000, which had accrued in interest on the original fund, previous to the year 1846. By a rigid adherence to this plan, it is calculated that, at the end of three years, after paying for the building, \$150,000 will be added to the original fund, making the whole \$650,000.

In connection with his remarks, Dr. Henry presented specimens of the plates and letter press of the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and also a programme of the organization of the Institution: and, on motion of

Dr. MILLER, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due to Professor Henry for his interesting exposition of the nature and objects of the Smithsonian Institution, and that the programme of organization submitted by him be referred to a Committee of five.

The Chair named Messrs. Charles King, R. S. Field, Wm. B. Kinney, L. Kirkpatrick, and Rev. Dr. Murray, as the Committee.

The Special Business of the meeting was then taken up, being the amendment of the first by-law proposed at the last meeting by the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, substituting the *third Thursday of May* for the meeting in Newark instead of the "fourth Thursday." After some explanation from Dr. Murray respecting the inconvenience of the present arrangement, the alteration was adopted.

The Society then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY was called to the Chair.

Dr. CARNAHAN, President of the College of New Jersey, submitted to the inspection of the Society two ancient documents, viz:—

1. The original Commission of Jonathan Belcher, Governor of the Province of New Jersey, together with the box containing the Commission and the Royal seal. The Commission was elegantly written on parchment, highly ornamented on the margin. The box had been covered with morocco leather and richly gilded. The seal, unfortunately lost or destroyed, had been very large, as appeared from the place prepared in the box for its reception.

This Commission had fallen into the hands of the Reading family, descendants of Governor Belcher, and was presented to the College of New Jersey by James N. Reading, Esq.

2. The other document was the original charter of the College of

New Jersey, engrossed on parchment, and certified by the signature of Governor Belcher and the seal of the Province. President Carnahan remarked, that it was thought by many persons that the Charter of the College of New Jersey was given directly by George II. after it had been examined by his ministers.—This was not so. It was given by Governor Belcher. And there is reason to believe that the Charter had neither been seen nor approved by his Majesty or by his Ministers before it was granted by Governor Belcher. Considering the spirit of the times, it was doubted whether a Charter so untrammelled and liberal in its provisions would have received the Royal sanction. This opinion, President C. stated, was confirmed by what occurred about five years after the Charter was granted, when the Reverend Samuel Davies was in England.

An incident mentioned in a memoir of President Davies, prefixed to an edition of his sermons, and re-published in several papers, would, if true, give us a different view of this subject. It would lead us to believe that King George II. received President Davies with great favor, and contributed liberally to the funds of the institution.

The anecdote, in substance, is as follows:

When Mr. Davies was in England in 1755 soliciting aid for the College of New Jersey, his fame was so great that when he preached in London, some noblemen, who had heard him, mentioned in the presence of King George II. that there was a distinguished preacher in London from the Colony of Virginia, who was attracting great notice and drawing after him crowded audiences. On receiving this information the King directed his Chaplain to invite Davies to preach in his chapel. The invitation was given and accepted, and Davies preached before a splendid audience, composed of the royal family and many of the nobility. While Davies was preaching the King frequently spoke to those near him, and they were seen to smile.

Davies rebuked this apparent unbecoming behavior, by pausing and looking sternly in the direction of the King, and then proceeded with his discourse. Very soon the same conduct was repeated. The American dissenter then exclaimed—"When the Lion roars, all the beasts of the forest tremble: when King Jesus speaks, the Kings of the earth should keep silent." The King bowed courteously and remained silent until the service was closed. It afterwards appeared that the King meant no disrespect towards the preacher, or the truths which he uttered. On the contrary, he was so delighted and enraptured with the eloquence of the preacher, that he could not avoid expressing his approbation to those near him.

He very soon sent an invitation to Davies to call on him. Davies complied with the request, and had frequent and familiar interviews with the King. And his Majesty, as an evidence of his approbation, made a handsome donation to the College.

This is a good story and well told; but unfortunately it is contradicted by the strongest evidence the nature of the case will admit. President Davies wrote a journal during his mission to Europe. This journal in manuscript belongs to the College. It is in two volumes. One of them in the hand-writing of Mr. Davies came into the possession of the Reverend Dr. C. C. Cuyler of Philadelphia, and was a few years ago presented to the College library. The other, also in the hand-writing of Mr. Davies, belongs to Hampton Sidney College, Va. Through the agency of the Reverend Mr. Foote of Romney, Va., a fac-simile copy of the volume in Va. was taken and sent to the College of New Jersey in exchange for a copy of the one in that institution.

The whole journal is in a good state of preservation and almost every word is legible; and it gives a minute account of the transactions and occurrences of almost every day from the time Mr. Davies left Hanover in Virginia until he returned to the same place.

He generally gives the date and the place where he was and the occurrences of each day. If prevented by circumstances from making an entry for a few days, he states what had occurred from the time he had made the last record. He is very particular in stating when and where he preached, the character of the audience, whether large or small, attentive or otherwise; and if a contribution was made after the service for the College he states the precise amount. He names also the individuals on whom he called, the reception he had, and what each one gave for the object of his mission, so that you can trace his steps from day to day while he was in London; and you can follow him from London to Edinburgh to meet the General Assembly of Scotland. You can accompany him also on his return from Edinburgh to London on horseback through the interior of England, prosecuting the object of his mission, preaching, making collections whenever an opportunity offered, and receiving contributions from individuals, and in all cases noting the precise sum received. On his return to London he records the transactions of each day until he took ship for America; and he gives an account of his voyage home, which was a very boisterous and perilous one.

Now, in all this journal, minute as it is, there is not one word respecting his preaching in the King's Chapel, and he does not give his Majesty credit for contributing a single farthing to the funds of the College. He

does not say that he ever saw the King in public or in private. He states explicitly that he did not present the object of his mission to the King or to his Ministers. He had thought of bringing the subject in some way before the government, but when he suggested his wish to his friends they decidedly and with one voice dissuaded him from making the attempt, directly or indirectly, saying that if he did the Government would ask to see the Charter of Incorporation, and as it gave no control to the Established Church, there was danger that it might be revoked; and what rendered such a course probable was that Governor Belcher was not in good odour at Court. It was presumed that his appointment as Governor of the Province would incline him to advocate and maintain the prerogatives of the Crown; but he had espoused the cause of the good people of the Province and had dared to remonstrate against some of the acts of the Government touching the Colonies. Therefore, following the advice of his friends who knew the views and feelings of the Court, Mr. Davies took no measures to bring the object of his mission to the notice of those in power.

When Mr. D. left home he had some hope that he might obtain relief from the severe restrictions laid upon himself and his dissenting brethren in Virginia. But his friends in London told him it was not an auspicious time to agitate the subject, and he left his papers respecting their grievances in the hands of a gentleman favorable to his cause and believed to have some influence at Court who promised to do what he could, when a favorable opportunity offered.

In view of these facts, recorded in President Davies' journal more fully than are here stated, can any one believe that such an occurrence as is related in the memoir ever took place?

It may be inquired, how did the story if it be not true, get abroad in the world? Dr. Carnahan would not affirm who invented it, Dr. Thomas Gibbons, of London, the intimate friend of President Davies, with whom he had daily intercourse while in London, who published a funeral sermon delivered on the death of Davies and who also superintended the first edition of Davies' sermons in 1765, did not originate the story; nor did Dr. Samuel Finley who also published a funeral sermon on the death of President Davies. The anecdote is not mentioned in an obituary notice by the Reverend David Bostwick, prefixed to Davies' sermons published in New York, 1792; nor did the late venerable Dr. Ashbel Green in his notes respecting the College of New Jersey, although acquainted with the story, deem it worthy of credence.

The most probable account of its origin is, that an agent employed in

the Southern States some forty years ago in selling an edition of Davies' sermons invented and circulated the story; and as it was not called in question at the time, it has recently passed for true history. So far as the reputation of President Davies as a Christian and a faithful and eloquent preacher is concerned the anecdote is of little importance. But if it be received as true it gives us an erroneous view of the spirit of the times and of the treatment of the Colonial dissenters by the civil authorities in England.

As it is the object of this Society to collect and preserve portions of true history, it is no less its duty to point out and reject that which is false.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD then read a "Biographical Sketch of Wm. Franklin"—the last of the Colonial Governors of New Jersey: on the conclusion of which, on motion of Mr. WM. B. KINNEY,

Resolved, That Mr. Whitehead be requested to furnish a copy of the valuable paper he has just read for publication in the periodical of the Society.

Mr. CHARLES KING, from the Committee to whom was referred, in the morning, the programme of the Smithsonian Institution, presented a report as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Programme of organization of the Smithsonian Institution report, that having in common with the other members of the Historical Society listened with gratification and conviction to the exposition by Dr. Henry, of the nature and objects of the Smithsonian Institution, and of the means whereby those objects might most surely be attained, they turned their attention to a consideration of the Programme referred to them.

And they unhesitatingly report, as the result of their considerations, their unanimous opinion, that in the general considerations set forth in the Programme, as guides in adopting the proper plan of organization, the designs of the liberal founder of the Institution are justly appreciated, and the means of accomplishing those designs are set forth with great discrimination.

The fund is a trust fund for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; the Institution created by this fund is not a national establishment, much less an establishment for promoting local improvements of any sort. Its aim is to "increase knowledge" by the discovery of new truths, and to "diffuse" this increased knowledge by suitable publications. Its field is not Washington, nor even the United States, but all mankind.

Hence it would seem obviously to result, that all the funds so far as now can be done under the act of Congress incorporating the Institution, should be sacredly appropriated in such manner as to fulfil the views above indicated.

Entertaining these views the Committee would look upon any large expenditure for the construction or ornament of buildings at Washington as misplaced, as contravening the comprehensive and liberal designs of the founder, and as calculated to the extent to which such expenditures might be carried, to delay the period when the munificence of the endowment might become operative, in stimulating the inventive genius of men, and in aiding the efforts of enterprising individuals in diffusing the results of their discoveries and researches.

The details of the plans to increase and to diffuse knowledge, as set forth in the Programme, seem to your Committee wise and well considered, and as eminently fitted to render the bequests of the liberal Englishman productive of its legitimate and highest results, in which not Americans only, but all men are so deeply interested.

Your Committee therefore propose these resolutions for the adoption of the Society:—

Resolved, That the Programme of organization of the Smithsonian Institution as explained by Dr. Henry, seems to this Society to lay down the most efficient and fitting means for rendering available in its highest degree the munificent endowment of the Institution and of carrying out the views of its founder.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings duly authenticated by the officers of this Society, be transmitted to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

CHARLES KING.
RICHARD S. FIELD.
WM. B. KINNEY.
L. KIRKPATRICK.
NICHOLAS MURRAY.

The report having been accepted, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Society then adjourned to meet at TRENTON, on the third Thursday of January next, in accordance with the by-laws.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, September 27th, 1848.

FROM COL. ROBERT G. JOHNSON.

SALEM, June 12th, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR—I send you a Medal stamped in honor of our immortal Washington.

It was handed to me by my friend Judge John Moore White, to be presented to the Historical Society of New Jersey, in behalf of his good wishes for its prosperity.

He told me that a number of gentlemen subscribed five dollars a piece to have a number of them made, and they were struck at the mint of the United States while Mr. David Rittenhouse had the oversight of that institution. Be pleased to accept of the same.

Very respectfully your friend,

ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

[The Medal is of silver, about the size of a dollar, but thicker. It has on one side the head of Washington, with the inscription G. WASHINGTON PRES. UNIT. STA. :—on the other a sword and a Roman fasces, encircled with laurel, are represented lying on an altar with the inscription COMMISS. RESIGNED: PRESIDENCY RELINQ. and the date 1797.]

FROM DANIEL M. BATES, ESQ.,

Secretary of the State of Delaware.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
DOVER, July 13th, 1848. }

SIR—Your letter of the 15th May, addressed to the Governor of this State, was received some time during last month. In reply he directs me to say, that the proposition for an interchange of official papers and documents between the New Jersey Historical Society and the State of Delaware meets his cordial concurrence, and that he will take pleasure in presenting it to the Legislature of the State at its next session. I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

DANIEL M. BATES,

Secretary of State.

HON. JOS. C. HORNBLOWER, President N. J. Hist. Soc. Newark.

FROM BENJAMIN F. THOMPSON, ESQ.

HEMPSTEAD, *L. I.*, May 30th, 1848.

SIR—Your favor of the 26th inst., notifying me of my election as an Honorary Member of the New Jersey Historical Society came to hand yesterday, and I lose no time in expressing to the Society my sincere thanks for this expression of their good opinion.

The enterprize and success which have thus far given prominence and distinction to your infant institution, are alike honorable to its members and an earnest of what it may accomplish in rescuing from oblivion and preserving in a durable form, those materials which will prove indispensable to the future historian of our country.

It is too apparent to have escaped the observation of any intelligent person that a knowledge of the early annals of each American Colony is a prominent object of attention in every part of our extensive empire. This fact is particularly evidenced by the numerous local histories already published, and others which are announced as being in the press. A proper spirit is abroad which it is hoped will not abate, until every fact is secured, which industry and research can achieve. The writers of local history, from the circumstance of being on the spot to be described, can with less inconvenience, and with more success hunt up and preserve those events of antiquity which would be overlooked by the writers of general history. In this way I have endeavored to discharge in some degree the duty which I thought incumbent upon me, and hope ere long to bring out an edition of the History of Long Island more worthy the approbation of the community than either of those which have been published.

As it is an important part of the plan of your Society to get together a library, I shall, as I have in other cases, forward to your care, for the use of the Society, a few volumes.

With the very best wishes for the prosperity of your Society, and the expressions of my personal respects to yourself, I remain your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. THOMPSON.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM BENJAMIN DUBOIS, M. D.

FRANKLIN, *Warren Co., Ohio*, June 20th, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I will endeavor to answer the 12th question, in the circular and by-laws of the New Jersey Historical Society.

The "Church of New Jersey" was organized in the State of Ohio

April 2d, 1814. I proposed the name and it was agreed to, and it has ever since been known by that name. It was organized 34 years since in pursuance of a call by the emigrants from the State of New Jersey, and we named the church in commemoration of that event, as they were principally Jerseymen. It is still supported principally from the first settlers; and their offspring have been on the increase. We now enumerate over one hundred members of the old Presbyterians and support the present incumbent—Rev. John S. Weaver—the whole of his time. He was a graduate of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in the Miami Valley.

After the church was organized, the Rev. Francis Monfort took the charge with the following ruling elders: Hendrick Lane, George Lane, and Tunis D. Vandever—all from New Jersey. The house of worship was built in the summer of 1815; two acres of land were donated in the woods for a meeting-house to be built thereon, and a burying ground. The first elders are all buried there. The donation of land was by Daniel Dubois, son of the Rev. Benjamin Dubois, of Freehold, New Jersey, who had the charge of the Freehold and Middletown churches for a long time, nearly half a century, died there, and was buried in the Freehold church burying yard.

Names of the ministers in the order in which they took charge of the New Jersey congregation in Ohio: Rev. Francis Monfort, served 7 years; John Ross, 2 years; Adrian Aten, 6 years; John Hudson, 9½ years; John S. Weaver, 5 years, and he is the present incumbent. The ministry of each (who is gone) terminated by removal. It is more than probable the present incumbent will stay longer than any one has yet unless he should be removed by death.

I was born March 4th, 1780, and am the son of Rev. B. Dubois, in New Jersey. I will give a short narrative of my life and doings. At the age of 18 years I commenced the study of medicine: read 3 years, tended a course of lectures in the Columbia College, New York, and the Hospital in the City of New York in 1800 and 1801, being 21 years old March 4th, 1801. The May following I was examined by Medical Censors, Drs. Scott and Smith, of New Brunswick, according to the statutes of New Jersey—obtained my license signed by two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Brunswick, and Isaac Smith, of Trenton, and in the year 1801 commenced the practice of medicine. I practiced between 3 and 4 years in New Jersey, and in 1805 moved to the State of Ohio, where I have been actively engaged in my profession, and am still doing a moderate share of business. It is now half a century or more since I

commenced the study of medicine, and as I am the oldest surgeon in the neighborhood, it has been my lot to continue to operate, as my health and nerve are yet good in my 69th year. * * * * *

I send you a pamphlet on the Duties of the Citizen to the Republic; a Sermon delivered by order of the Presbytery of Miami, by W. C. Anderson, D. D., Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Dayton, Ohio.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DUBOIS.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Corresponding Secretary.

MEMBERS ELECTED

SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1848.

William M. Babbitt, *Newark.*

Lucius D. Baldwin, *Newark.*

Amzi Dodd, *Newark.*

Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., *Princeton.*

E. F. W. Gray, *Rahway.*

Henry McFarland, *Dover.*

Isaac S. Mulford, M. D., *Camden.*

Ezra Nye, *Clinton, Essex Co.*

David L. Rogers, M. D., *Clinton, Essex Co.*

Rev. H. B. Sherman, *Belleville.*

Frederick H. Teese, *Newark.*

J. H. Voorhies, *Jersey City.*

Rev. James A. Williams, *Orange.*

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1848.

From the Virginia Historical Society.—The Virginia Historical Register and Literary Advertiser, for April and July, 1848.

From the New England Historical and Genealogical Society.—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, for July, 1848.

From Benjamin Dubois, M. D., of Ohio.—A Sermon entitled "The Republic and Duties of the Citizen;" by W. C. Anderson, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio.

From Mr. Charles T. Day.—Acts of the Seventy Second Legislature of New Jersey, 1848.

Journal of the Senate of New Jersey, for 1848.

Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of General Assembly, for 1848.

From Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.—Message of the President of the U. States, with correspondence therewith communicated between the Secretary of War and other Officers of the Government on the subject of the Mexican War.

The Congressional Globe and various public documents.

From Benjamin F. Thompson, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I.—Catalogue of New York State Library.

Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Cromwell.

Browning's History of the Huguenots.

De Tocqueville's Democracy in America.

Smith's History of New York.

Moulton's History of New York.

The Puritans and their Principles, by E. Hall.

Coffin's History of Newbury.

Sabine's American Loyalists.

Lester's Artists of America.

Taylor's History of University of Dublin.

From Major J. D. Graham, U. S. Topographical Engineers.—Three Newspapers containing communications in answer to certain charges of Col. Thos. H. Benton.

From W. A. Whitehead.—Journal of the Senate of Florida at its second session, 1840.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly of Florida at its eighteenth session, 1840.

Journal of the Convention for Framing a Constitution for the People of Florida, held at St. Joseph's, Dec. 1838.

American Almanac, 1845.

From W. A. Whitehead, on deposit and subject to his order.—The New York Mercury, from Sept. 1830 to Dec. 1843, in eight bound vols.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix, from Dec. 1834 to Feb. 1841, in eight bound volumes.

From Hon. John M. White, of Woodbury, N. J.—A Silver Medal struck in honor of Washington, 1787.

From Hon. J. F. Randolph.—Executive and Congressional Documents and other State Papers—about 100 bound volumes.

From Hon. Jacob W. Miller.—Various Public Documents.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
WILLIAM FRANKLIN,

GOVERNOR FROM 1763 TO 1776,

BY
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD.

READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

September 27th, 1848.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GENTLEMEN—Although I have consented to occupy a part of your time at this meeting, yet I feel that I should ask your indulgence for the imperfections which may be observed in what I am about to read. For being only a portion of a manuscript of miscellaneous gleanings in the forgotten past,* prepared with no view of being laid before the Society, it is in some respects of a different character from what it would have been had it been designed for a distinct paper. It may however afford some information not generally known respecting the individual of whom it treats, and serve to refresh the memory of those already to some extent acquainted with his life and character.

Dr. Franklin, identified with so much that is interesting in the history of America had one son. That son, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, was Governor of New Jersey at the period when, through the blessing of Providence upon earnest self devoting efforts, our country was happily enabled to throw off the oppressive burdens which the short sighted policy of England's rulers would have fastened upon her, and assumed 'among the nations of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled her.'

William Franklin was born in the Province of Pennsylvania in 1731—but of his youth little is known. He early showed a marked predilection for books, which his father of course encouraged; but with advancing years the quiet walks of an academic life appear to have lost their charms in some measure, and a disposition was manifested by him to seek employment in the stirring pursuits of a military career. Disappointed in an attempt made to connect himself clandestinely with a privateer fitting out at Philadelphia, he was subsequently gratified by the receipt of a commission in the Pennsylvania forces, and served in one or more campaigns on the northern frontier before he was of age, rising from a subordinate station to the rank of Captain. This

*"Contributions to the Local History of Perth Amboy, and surrounding country."

expedition is alluded to by his father as being, in one respect, of no service to him. "Will"—says the Doctor, writing in 1750—"is now nineteen years of age, a tall proper youth, and much of a beau. He acquired a habit of idleness in the expedition, but begins of late to apply himself to business, and I hope will become an industrious man. He imagined his father had got enough for him, but I have assured him that I intend to spend what little I have myself, if it please God that I live long enough; and as he by no means wants acuteness, he can see by my going on, that I mean to be as good as my word."

On his return to Philadelphia young Franklin seems to have become in a great degree the companion and assistant of his father in his various scientific and professional pursuits, and subsequently entered himself into official life. From 1754 to 1756 he acted as Comptroller of the General Post Office, then under the management of Dr. Franklin, and in January 1755—then holding in addition the Clerkship of the Provincial Assembly—he accompanied the troops that were sent under the command of the Doctor to build forts on the frontiers of Pennsylvania; and in June 1757, his father having been appointed Colonial Agent at London, he sailed with him for Europe.

William Strahan, his father's friend, a man of talents and discrimination thus alludes to him in a letter written shortly after his arrival in England—

"Your son"—he is writing to Mrs. Franklin—"I really think one of the prettiest young gentlemen I ever knew from America. He seems to me to have a solidity of judgment, not very often to be met with in one of his years. This, with the daily opportunity he has of improving himself in the company of his father, who is at the same time his friend, his brother, his intimate and easy companion, affords an agreeable prospect, that your husband's virtues and usefulness to his country may be prolonged beyond the date of his own life."

Young Franklin entered upon the study of the law in the middle Temple and was called to the bar in 1758. He travelled with his father through England, Scotland, Flanders and Holland, and appears to have profited, as regards both mental and personal attainments, by the advantages which a visit to those countries under such favorable circumstances naturally afforded. Courted as was the society of his father by men of the highest literary and scientific acquirements, he could not but imbibe in such a circle a taste for similar pursuits, and we consequently find that when the University of Oxford in 1762 conferred upon the father, for his great proficiency in the natural sciences, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the son was thought worthy

of that of Master of Arts for having distinguished himself in the same branches of knowledge.*

It was in this year (August 1762) he was appointed through the influence of Lord Bute, and without any solicitation on the part of his father,† Governor of New Jersey; previously undergoing, it is said, a close examination by Lord Halifax, Minister of American Affairs;‡—deemed advisable perhaps on account of his colonial birth and youth, he at that time being only thirty years of age.

There were some persons who regarded this promotion of Mr. Franklin as an event deeply to be deprecated, and intimations are met with to the effect that it was only through the secrecy observed by those concerned in obtaining the commission that remonstrance was not made and steps taken to counteract what was pronounced a dishonor and disgrace to the country.§ But I have failed to discover any deficiency in the abilities of Governor Franklin when compared with his predecessors, or any peculiarity in his political or private character that justifies the severity of these strictures. On the contrary the circumstances, above narrated, under which the appointment was made, are highly creditable to him—evincing as they do a confidence in his capacity for the office, and in his fidelity to the government, which was not wont to be reposed in those of colonial birth, unless some cogent reasons of policy prompted thereto, or strong claims to the preferment were presented;—and it is certain that the endeavors made to prejudice the people of New Jersey against their new Governor did not prevent his gathering around him as members of his Council gentlemen of the highest respectability and standing in the Province. It is not probable that such would have been the case had his talents and character been calculated only to entail misfortune on the people over whom he was placed.||

About the time of his appointment Governor Franklin married Miss Elizabeth Downs—of whom recollections are, or were, cherished by

* The New York Mercury of July 12th, 1762, thus announces this occurrence:—"Oxford, April 30th. Dr. Franklin, eminent for his many extraordinary improvements in electrical experiments, was presented by this University to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law. At the same time his son, who has also distinguished himself in the same branch of natural knowledge, was presented to the honorary degree of Master of Arts."—See *Sparks' Franklin and Princeton Review*, July 1847.

† *Life of Franklin by his Grandson*. Vol. I. p. 309. (Edit. 1833.)

‡ *Public Characters of Great Britain*. Vol. IV.

§ See a Letter of John Penn's in *Duer's Life of Lord Sterling*—pp. 70, 71.

|| Dr. Franklin in a letter to a friend dated Dec. 7th, 1762, says—"I thank you for your kind congratulations on my son's promotion and marriage. If he makes a good

aged persons who knew her, as of an exceedingly amiable woman possessing many virtues and of very engaging manners. With her he arrived in the Delaware River in February 1763, and, after some detention from the ice, reached Philadelphia on the 19th, whence he started for New Jersey on the 23d. He slept at New Brunswick on the 24th, and arrived at Perth Amboy the following day.

He was escorted to the seat of government by numbers of the gentry, in sleighs, and by the Middlesex troop of horse; and was there received by Governor Hardy and the members of his Council. The weather was intensely cold, but that prevented not the administration of the oath of office and the proclamation of his commission in public, according to the usual forms;—a contemporary chronicler asserting that all was conducted “with as much decency and good decorum as the severity of the season could possibly admit of.”*

A day or two afterward the Governor proceeded to Burlington to publish his commission there, according to the custom of the province.†

Philadelphia having been the place of his previous residence, it was natural the Governor should find stronger attractions in West than in East Jersey, from the contiguity of former friends in the Province of Pennsylvania; he consequently, after some hesitation, secured lodgings at Burlington, and finally took up his permanent residence there until October 1774, when he removed to Perth Amboy, and became the occupant of the Proprietors' House, of late years enlarged, and improved, the residence of Mr. Matthias Bruen.

The Corporation of Burlington gave him a public entertainment before his removal to Amboy, and the following day presented their farewell address expressing their regard for him, thanking him for his kind deportment and courtesies shown during his stay, and regretting

governor and husband (as I hope he will, for I know he has good principles and a good disposition) these events will, both of them, give me continual pleasure.”—[*Sparks' Franklin*, VII. p. 242.] There can be but little doubt that the feeling manifested on the appointment of Governor Franklin was owing principally to the illegitimacy of his birth.

* New York Gazette.

† The usual addresses were presented. Those particularly noticed were from the Corporations of New Brunswick and Perth Amboy—the President and Trustees of the College, and a deputation of Presbyterian Ministers. The Governor, of course, ‘would omit no opportunity of promoting the general interests of religion or of countenancing those of the particular profession of the gentlemen’—or, at least, said so. The Corporation of Elizabethtown gave a public entertainment to him and his lady at the Point, in June.—*Sparks' Franklin*, VII. 254.

his departure. Neither the address nor the Governor's reply state why he left Burlington.

Almost immediately after his entrance upon his duties in New Jersey, the vexatious measures of the British ministry began to excite throughout the Colonies that abhorrence which eventually led to their separation from the mother country; and Governor Franklin—although favorably disposed towards the Colonies so long as no direct opposition to the authority of Parliament was manifested—advocated and enforced the views of the ministry with a devotion and energy worthy a better cause.

It is well known that Dr. Franklin, however strongly impressed he may have been with the incorrectness of the doctrines advanced by the British Parliament in relation to the Colonies, was far from advocating immediate independence. In his views he was not singular. There were few, if any, prior to 1775 who regarded such a remedy as necessary; and Franklin presumed that the yearly increasing importance of America to the various mercantile and manufacturing interests of Great Britain would at last work out for her that relief which was so earnestly desired. But, when convinced that nothing was to be hoped for from the delay, he became an ardent and uncompromising supporter of the Colonial cause.

Under date of October 6th, 1773, he thus states his own position and that of his sons. Referring to some letters of his which Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts had represented to be advisory of immediate independence, he says: "I shall be able at any time to justify every thing I have written, the purport being uniformly this, that they should carefully avoid all tumults and every violent measure, and content themselves with verbally keeping up their claim, and holding forth their rights whenever occasion requires. * * * * * From a long and thorough consideration of the subject I am indeed of opinion that the Parliament has no right to make any law whatever binding on the Colonies. That the King, and not the King, Lords and Commons collectively, is their sovereign; and that tho King, with their respective parliaments, is their only legislator. I know your sentiments [he was writing to the Governor] differ from mine on these subjects. You are a thorough government man, which I do not wonder at, nor do I aim at converting you, I only wish you to act uprightly and steadily, avoiding that duplicity which in Hutchinson, adds contempt to indignation. If you can promote the prosperity of your people, and leave them happier than you found them, whatever your political principles are, your memory will be honored."

Upon this letter the Doctor's grandson bases a refutation of the belief generally entertained that he endeavored to persuade the Governor to withdraw from the royal cause;* but an aged gentleman, who knew the facts, assured me some years since, that, when confirmed in his own course, and after his return to America in 1775, the Doctor visited his son at Perth Amboy, and strove zealously to draw him over to the side of the colonies;—that their conversations were sometimes attended with exhibitions of warmth not very favorable to continued harmonious intercourse, but each failed to convince the other of the impropriety of the course he was pursuing; and it is not probable the Doctor would have expressed his displeasure subsequently in such decided terms had not the Governor slighted his council. His son certainly followed his advice in “avoiding duplicity,” for he did not hesitate to give manifest tokens of his determination to rise or fall with the royal cause.

One cannot help contrasting this visit of Doctor Franklin to Amboy and its attending circumstances with the one he had made half a century before. Then, a poor and unknown lad, seeking a place where he might earn his daily bread by laborious exertion, he had passed within the limits of the ancient city a night of feverishness and unrest, after a day of abstinence and exposure; and left it to prosecute on foot his journey of fifty miles to Burlington—drenched in rain and subjected to injurious suspicions.† Now, the man of science and the statesman, whose fame had extended to both hemispheres, came from a sojourn in foreign lands and from intercourse with the wise and great of the earth, to confer with his son—become a representative of royalty—in the very place from which he had made so miserable an exit.

Although the conspicuous part performed in the revolutionary drama by Governor Franklin constitutes the most important feature of his administration, yet he was too long in the executive chair not to contract a greater attachment to the Province than his flitting predecessors had done, and to become acquainted with the wants and aware of the evils under which its population labored. He appears in consequence to have exerted himself in a laudable manner to promote its prosperity.—At different times he brought to the notice of the Assembly, and encouraged legislation relating to, the improvement of roads, the fostering of agriculture by the bestowment of bounties, the melioration of the laws prescribing imprisonment for debt; and, it is thought, proved himself an active and efficient Governor, although in other respects

* *Life of Franklin*, Vol. I. p. 310.

† *Franklin's Writings*. Vol. I. 231.

than in approving the course of the British Ministry he failed to secure the approbation of the people ; yet his known adherence to principles which were deemed inimical to popular rights was probably the foundation of most, if not all, the opposition shown to him.

It would however trench too much upon the province of history to narrate here the circumstances which called forth this opposition ; it will suffice to remark, as illustrative of the character of the man apart from his public station—the principal aim of this sketch—that at these periods Governor Franklin while he evinced a determination to persevere in the course dictated by his sense of duty, does not seem to have acted in a way to attach any discredit to himself, other than that which accrues to the politician from acting contrary to the views of his opponents. At times, indeed, he sacrificed his own official popularity to the claims of personal friendship, and when assured of the correctness of his opinions, allowed no apprehensions of personal safety or of prejudice to his interests to interfere with their adaptation in practice to the promotion of the public welfare as understood by him.

During the entire period from the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, until the receipt of Lord North's Declaratory project, the Governor, so far as his communications have come under my notice, observed a commendable prudence in his intercourse with the representatives of the people and with the people themselves ; saying nothing which, considering his relations to the Crown, they could not excuse or extenuate ; and we find consequently that a due degree of respect continued to be shown to him and his authority. Even at as late a period as February 1775, the representatives of the people were warm in their expression of attachment to the government of Great Britain. "We do solemnly, and with great truth assure your Majesty, that we have no thoughts injurious to the allegiance which, as subjects, we owe to you as our sovereign ; that we abhor the idea of setting ourselves up in a state of independency, and that we know of no such design in others."—And again in November of that year the Assembly passed resolutions adverse to independence and directing the delegates of the Province in the Continental Congress to oppose any proposition of the kind. But they were called to act upon the measure proposed by Lord North, at a time when they had too recently seen the blood of friends and countrymen shed at Lexington, for them to regard it with the forbearance they had previously exhibited, and from this point the intercourse with the Governor became less cordial.

It was at this period that dissension also for the first time appears to have entered the Council. Previously, so far as the sentiments of the members of that body have become public, they had, in the main, coincided with the Governor in his views. But in September of this year he felt called upon to suspend Lord Stirling, who was one of the members, in consequence of his acceptance of a military commission under the Provincial Congress, and shortly after, the communications which passed between the Council and the Governor began to evince in no small degree the growing estrangement which soon put an end to all harmonious action and left the Governor, unsupported, to stem the adverse tide of popular prejudice. Writing about this period to the Earl of Dartmouth the Governor feelingly remarks, "My situation is indeed somewhat particular and not a little difficult, having no more than one or two among the principal officers of government, to whom I, even now, speak confidentially on public affairs."*

The despatch containing this passage was intercepted on the 6th of January, 1776, by Lord Stirling, and led to the adoption of measures by that officer to prevent the escape of Governor Franklin, although there is no evidence that he had formed any such intention. He had declared to the Assembly that, unless compelled by violence, he should not leave the Province, and he stated in a letter addressed to the officer having command of the guard placed at his gate that 'such an assurance on his part was certainly equal to any promise he could make.' At the solicitation of the Chief Justice of the Province, however, he was ordered to give his parole; and for some months continued, amid all the excitement and increasing difficulties of the time, to occupy his house in Amboy, and to exercise nominally the duties of his station.† But having issued a proclamation convening the Assembly on the 20th of June—having received despatches from the Ministry which he was anxious to lay before them—the Provincial Convention or Congress on the 14th of June pronounced the proceedings a direct contempt of the order of the Continental Congress which abrogated all foreign jurisdiction, and, in a series of resolutions which they adopted, expressed an opinion that the proclamation ought not to be obeyed, and that thereafter no payments should be made to Gov. F. on account of salary; and three days thereafter he was arrested at Amboy by a detachment of militia under Colonel (afterward General) Heard, of Woodbridge,

* Princeton Review, July 1817.

† Duer's *Life of Lord Stirling*, pp. 119, 121. Force's *Doc. Hist. U. S.*—Vol. IV. Princeton Review, July 1817.

accompanied by Major Deare of Amboy, whose authority for so doing was as follows:

“To Colonel NATHANIEL HEARD—

The Provincial Congress of New Jersey reposing great confidence in your zeal and prudence, have thought fit to entrust to your care the execution of the enclosed Resolves. It is the desire of Congress that this necessary business be conducted with all the delicacy and tenderness which the nature of the service can possibly admit of.

For this end, you will find among the papers the form of a written parole, in which there is left a blank space for you to fill up, at the house of Mr. Franklin, with the name of Princeton, Bordentown or his own farm at Rancocas. When he shall have signed the parole, the Congress will rely upon his honor for the faithful performance of his engagements; but should he refuse to sign it, you are desired to put him under strong guard, and keep him in close custody until farther orders. Whatever expense may be necessary will be cheerfully defrayed by the Congress. We refer to your discretion what means to use for that purpose, and you have full power and authority to take to your aid whatever force you may require.”

“By order of Congress,

SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

“In Provincial Congress, New Jersey, Burlington, June 15th, 1776.”

Governor Franklin indignantly refused to sign the parole, and he was therefore placed under guard. A report of their proceedings being made by the Provincial Convention to the Continental Congress, that body on the 19th June passed the following resolution—

“A letter from the Convention of New Jersey of the 18th, enclosing sundry papers, together with their proceedings in apprehending William Franklin, Esq., Governor of that Colony, was laid before Congress. Whereupon Resolved that it be recommended to the Convention of New Jersey to proceed on the examination of Mr. Franklin, and if, upon such examination, they shall be of opinion that he should be confined, to report such opinion to Congress, and then the Congress will direct the place of his confinement: they concurring in sentiment with the Convention of New Jersey that it would be improper to confine him in that Colony.”

A guard of sixty men had remained around the Governor's residence until communication could be had with the Convention. That body ordered him to be taken to Burlington, where, on the receipt of the above resolution, he was examined touching such points of his con-

duct as were deemed prejudicial to the interests of America. His royalty, firmness and self-possession remained unshaken under the ordeal. Conceiving that the Convention had usurped the authority it exercised, he denied the right of that body to interrogate him, and refused to answer any questions propounded. He was therefore declared an enemy to the country, and Lieut. Col. Bowes Reed was directed to keep him safely guarded until the pleasure of the Continental Congress should be known.

As has been stated, the arrest of Governor Franklin was based upon an alleged infraction or implied contempt of the resolution of the Continental Congress adopted 15th May preceding; but it is probable the proclamation referred to was only adopted as an *available* excuse for doing what had doubtless been for some time determined on.

It has been advanced as a reason for the interference at that precise time, that the object of the Governor was to create confusion in the administration of the public affairs by arraying the Assembly against the Convention. But it must be remembered that for more than a year, during which these two bodies had existed, there had been no conflicting action between them. More than one third of the members of the Convention in 1775 were also members of the Assembly, and there were many others of the latter body equally as well affected to the colonial cause; and although in the Convention of 1776, the number of the members of the Assembly in the Convention was reduced to seven, yet the political character of the Assembly remained unchanged, and I have failed to discover any documents that indicate a probability that the Governor could have moulded that body to any sinister views he may have entertained.

The Governor, however, in a long communication addressed to the Council and Assembly, which was written on the day of his arrest, reviews the plea of his opponents in the following warm and emphatic language.—

* * * * "The fact alledged is false, and must appear glaringly so to every man who has read the resolve alluded to, and is capable of understanding it. The Continental Congress, after a preamble declaring their opinion "that the exercise of every kind of authority under the Crown should be totally suppressed," do then resolve that it be recommended to the respective *Assemblies* and Conventions of the united Colonies *where no governments sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs have been hitherto established*, to adopt such government

as shall, in the opinion of the *representatives of the people* best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general." How any persons can construe and represent my calling a meeting of the *Assembly* at the very time when such an important matter was *recommended* by the Continental Congress to the consideration of the *Representatives of the people*, to be a "direct contempt and violation" of the above Resolve, is difficult to conceive, supposing them possessed of common sense and common honesty. The Assembly of Pennsylvania have met since that resolve, and I believe are still sitting, under an authority derived from the Crown. They, no doubt, have had the resolve under their consideration, nor can any good reason be given why the Assembly of New Jersey should not likewise be permitted the opportunity of giving their sentiments (if they should think it necessary or expedient) on a matter of such infinite importance to them and their constituents. If when you met, you had thought it proper to adopt or comply with the resolve, either in whole or in part, it is well known that I could not have prevented it, whatever my inclination might have been. In other colonies where a change of government has been made, one of the reasons assigned in excuse for such measure has been, that the Governor has either abdicated his government, appeared in arms against the people, or neglected to call a meeting of their representatives. But I do not recollect an instance where neither of these circumstances existed, and government could be carried on in the usual way, in such essential points as meetings of the Legislature, passing of Laws and holding Courts of Justice, that any material alteration has been made in such government by a convention; nor that any convention has before presumed to attempt a business of that importance where an assembly existed and were not hindered from meeting. Most probably had I not called the Assembly I should have been much blamed by those very men for the omission (especially as matters of such consequence were in agitation) and accused of not exercising the prerogative vested in me for the good of the people, as I ought to have done. But however that may be, sure I am, that it is the evident meaning of the resolve of the Continental Congress that when assemblies can meet they are to consider the propriety of the measure recommended, and *not* Conventions.

* * * * *

In a postscript, added after his arrival at Burlington, June 22d, 1776, he fortifies his position with further references to the course of the Delaware Assembly and Maryland Convention. He says:

“Since writing the above, I have seen a Pennsylvania newspaper of June 19th, in which it appears that Mr. McKean laid before the Assembly of the three lower counties a certified copy of the resolution of Congress of the 15th May last, which being taken in consideration by that house on the 15th instant, they resolved, among other things, that “*the representatives of the people in THIS ASSEMBLY met, ALONE can and ought AT THIS TIME to establish such temporary authority—meaning the authority they had before determined to be expedient in the present exigency of affairs—“until a new government can be formed.*” This Assembly met, as well as that of Pennsylvania, under an authority derived from the Crown, and so far from considering such a meeting as a contempt or violation of the resolve of the Continental Congress, they resolved they were the only proper persons to take that resolve into consideration, and to *establish such authority* as was deemed adequate to the occasion. The Assembly of New Jersey might certainly with equal propriety have done the same, had they been allowed to meet.

“It likewise appears by the newspapers that the Governor of Maryland on the 12th instant, had “issued a *proclamation* for dissolving the General Assembly of that Province, and to order writs of election to be issued to *call a new Assembly* returnable the 25th day of July next.” But there is not the least surmise that the Provincial Convention of that Province have taken any offence at such proclamation, or so much as pretended to think the Governor had thereby acted in direct contempt and violation of the resolve of the Continental Congress, and was therefore such an enemy to the liberties of this country as that he ought to be tried and imprisoned. Yet the Maryland Convention have shewn as much spirit and regard for the liberties of America as any body of men on the continent. But they, it seems, are for peace, reconciliation and union with Great Britain on constitutional terms, and have too much sense and virtue to declare a Governor an enemy to the liberties of this country merely because he is an enemy to the liberties which such designing men are disposed to take with the old constitutional government.”

* * * * *

The Governor commented also at considerable length upon what he was pleased to term the evils of “independent republican tyranny” which he considered impending over the province, as well as upon the injustice with which he had personally been treated. For whatever of an offensive character this communication may contain, due allowance can now be made. To one of his impetuous disposition and

high ideas of prerogative, it must have been exceedingly galling to be placed thus at the mercy of a self-constituted tribunal disposed to exercise the authority it had assumed without regard to any other power or jurisdiction whatever. May we not sympathize with the man, and regret the necessity which called for the rigor manifested towards him, without weakening our abhorrence of the principles which as an officer of the crown he felt bound to support! He had discrimination enough to perceive that the "independency" which the peoples' representatives had not hesitated so recently to deny to be the end and aim of their struggle with the mother country, was, in fact, the point to which they were fast tending; had it been less apparent to his mind his course would probably have been more in consonance with the popular will, for so far as his opinions are known upon the matters of difference between the colonies and the parliament, they appear to have been such as to exonerate him—as he asserts in the communication just noticed—from any imputation of cherishing a disposition inimical to the interests of America; entertaining the conviction that by negotiation all the desired relief and redress could be secured. Doubtless the rapid development of the independent movement hastened his seizure.*

The following extracts from the proceedings of the Continental Congress, mark the course of that body towards the Governor:

"Monday, June 24th, 1776.—A letter of the 21st from the Convention of New Jersey was laid before Congress and read, together with sundry papers enclosed therein, containing the questions proposed to William Franklin, Esq.,—an account of his behavior on the occa-

* On the 22d June the Governor addressed a second letter to the Council and Assembly narrating the treatment received from his escort on his way to Burlington, and the circumstances connected with his examination. From his account of the transactions it would seem that unnecessary strictness was observed in excluding him from the society of friends, and in the restraints placed upon his personal movements. He concludes the letter thus—"Why they could not, if they were determined to usurp the powers of government, suffer me to remain quietly at my own home, as they do other Crown officers in the province, I have not heard. They well know I have not either levied or attempted to levy any troops against them, that I could not, had I been so inclined, have given any hindrance to their measures, and that I might have been of service to the country in case of a negotiation taking place. I can account for this conduct no otherwise than that they mean to shew, by tearing one in my station from his wife and family, how all-sufficient their present power is, and thereby to intimidate every man in the province from giving any opposition to their iniquitous course. But be the event what it may, I have, thank God, spirit enough to face the danger. *Pro Rege and Patria* was the motto I assumed when I first commenced my political life, and I am resolved to retain it till death shall put an end to my mortal existence."

sion, and the resolution of the Convention, "declaring him a virulent enemy to this country, and a person that may prove dangerous, and that the said William Franklin be confined in such place and manner as the Continental Congress shall direct." Whereupon

Resolved, That William Franklin be sent under guard to Governor Trumbull, who is desired to admit him to his parole; but, if Mr. Franklin refuse to give his parole, that Governor Trumbull be desired to treat him agreeably to the resolutions of Congress respecting prisoners."

Governor Trumbull accepting the charge, he was taken to Connecticut forthwith, and quartered in the house of Capt. Ebenezer Grant at East Windsor; his lady being left in the city of New York.

On the 23d November Congress "*Resolved* that General Washington be directed to propose to General Howe an exchange of Wm. Franklin, Esq., late Governor of New Jersey for Brig. Gen. Thompson;" but on the 3d December, he was requested to suspend the execution of the order, should the negotiation with General Howe not have been commenced; and no farther mention of Governor Franklin is made until Tuesday, April 22d, 1777; it was then

"Resolved, That Governor Trumbull be informed that Congress has received undoubted information that William Franklin, late Governor of the State of New Jersey, and now a prisoner in Connecticut, has since his removal to that State sedulously employed himself in dispersing among the inhabitants the protections of Lord Howe and General Howe, stiled the King's Commissioners for granting pardons, and otherwise aided and abetted the enemies of the United States; and that he be requested forthwith to order the said William Franklin, Esq., into close confinement, prohibiting to him the use of pen, ink, and paper, or the access of any person or persons but such as are properly licensed for that purpose by Governor Trumbull."

Lord Howe had specially invoked the aid of all the governors who had been expelled from their provinces, in spreading his "protections" among the people; and the foregoing resolution is indicative of the zeal with which Governor Franklin had obeyed the behest. It is probable that he remembered, among others, his neighbors at Amboy, one of the first of these documents that fell into the hands of General Washington having been directed to the inhabitants of that place.*

* Bolta I, p 36.

On the 22d July following the order of Congress for his close confinement, Governor Franklin applied to General Washington for a release on parole. His letter the General forwarded to Congress, accompanied by one from himself, which seems to convey a desire on his part that the request might be granted on account of the low state of Mrs. Franklin's health, which had sunk under the anxieties and sufferings which the state of the country and separation from her husband had entailed upon her. Congress however refused to grant the favor solicited; assigning as a reason that the intercepted letters of Governor Franklin had been such as to make it evident it would be inconsistent with the safety of the States to allow him any liberty whatever that would afford him opportunities for conferring with the enemy.*

Husband and wife consequently met no more in life. Mrs. Franklin died on the 28th of July, 1778, and the next evening, attended by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the city, her remains were deposited within the chancel of St. Paul's Church. Her obituary notice in the Mercury of August 4th, proclaims her "a loving wife, an indulgent mistress, a steady friend, and affable to all"—characteristics which, from all that has come down to us, would seem by no means to embrace all of her estimable qualities. Ten years subsequently the Governor caused a tablet to be erected to her memory, which still occupies a place in the wall of the church, bearing the following inscription beneath the Franklin arms:

"Beneath the altar of this Church are deposited the remains of

Mrs. ELIZABETH FRANKLIN, wife of His Excellency,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq., late Governor under

His Britannic Majesty, of the *Province of New Jersey*.

Compelled by the adverse circumstances of the times to part

from the husband she loved, and at length

deprived of the soothing hope of his speedy return, she sank under

accumulated distresses, and departed this life on the

28th day of July, 1778, in the 49th year of her age.

SINCERITY and SENSIBILITY,

POLITENESS and AFFABILITY,

GODLINESS and CHARITY,

were

with SENSE refined and PERSON elegant, in her UNITED.

* Washington's Writings, vol. V., pp. 67.

From a grateful remembrance of her affectionate tenderness and
 constant performance of all the duties of a GOOD WIFE,
 This monument is erected, in the year 1789,
 By him who knew her worth, and still laments her loss."

The firmness, energy, and indomitable perseverance with which Governor Franklin, under all circumstances, held fast to his royalty, were calculated to make his imprisonment longer than would otherwise have been the case, and we find Congress on the 20th August, 1778, by a deliberate vote, determining that it was inconsistent with the interests of the United States to consent to his exchange.* This was in consequence of an application from J. McKinley, Esq., late President of Delaware, to be exchanged for him, presented to Congress ten days previous. Mr. McKinley renewed his application on the 14th September, and after several amendments had been offered and rejected—one of them being a proposition to substitute Brig. Gen. Thompson for Mr. McKinley—the exchange was agreed to, and Governor Franklin returned to New York November 1st., 1778, having been a prisoner two years and four months.

Governor Franklin remained in New York for nearly four years, the companion of Rivington and other noted adherents of the royal cause, and was at one time—how long is not known—the President of the Associate Board of Royalists; in that capacity authorizing or sanctioning, it is said, much cruelty and oppression towards the Americans who were prisoners, but no specific acts have come to my knowledge, affording grounds either for doubting or believing the charge. This Board, it is thought, originated principally with another Jerseyman, Daniel Coxe, who was one of Gov. Franklin's Council. It consisted of deputies selected from the refugees of the different colonies, and was first organized in 1779. Its objects were the examination of captured Americans, or suspected persons, and the planning of measures for procuring intelligence, or otherwise aiding the royal cause. *Coxe was the first President, and was appointed to the chair, —so one of his fellow refugees has stated—"to deprive him of the

* The question was on granting consent to the exchange, and, as was usual, was taken by the States, and lost by a tie vote, as follows:

<i>Ayes.</i> N. H.; R. I.; Conn.; N. Y., Md.; Va.;	6
<i>Noes.</i> N. C.; S. C.	2
<i>Divided.</i> Mass.; N. J.; Penn.; Geo.	4
	—
	6

The votes of the individual members were ayes 19; noes 10.

opportunity of speaking, as he had the gift of saying little with many words."*

Governor Franklin finally sailed for England in August, 1782. In consideration of the losses he had been subjected to, £1800 were granted him by the English Government, and he was allowed in addition a pension of £800 per annum; placing him, so far as his annual income was affected, in a better condition probably than he would have enjoyed had he remained in his government, although a cotemporary writer states that both indemnity and pension were considered inadequate to remunerate him for all he had sacrificed.† After leaving America he married again; the lady being a native of Ireland. He died November 17, 1813, aged 82.

Benjamin West, in his picture representing the "Reception of the American Loyalists by Great Britain, in the year 1783," introduces him as one of the prominent personages at the head of the group of figures; and in the description of the picture he is mentioned as having "preserved his fidelity and loyalty to his sovereign from the commencement to the conclusion of the contest, notwithstanding powerful incitements to the contrary."‡

During the whole of the revolutionary struggle, there was no intercourse between Dr. Franklin and his son; and the mutual estrangement continued, in a great degree, even after the cause was removed by the restoration of peace and the acknowledgement of the independence of America. The first advances towards a reconciliation appear to have been made by the Governor, in a letter dated July 22d, 1784; which the Doctor answered from Passy on 16th August following. In his letter he says: "Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such keen sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age by my only son, and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune, and life were all at stake." He intimates to him that neutrality at least should have been observed on his part, but, as he desired it, is willing to forget the past as much as possible.

The treatment of his son, however, ever continued to afflict him. In a letter written on January 1st, 1788, to the Rev. Dr. Byles, of Boston, he thus feelingly alludes to it, after adverting to the comfort

* Sabine's Loyalists, 222.

† Public characters of Great Britain. Commission on Claims of Amer. Loyalists.

‡ Sabine's Loyalists.

derived from the presence of his daughter: "My son is estranged from me by the part he took in the late war, and keeps aloof, residing in England, whose cause he *espoused*, whereby the old proverb is exemplified:

' My son is my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter is my daughter all the days of her life.' "

In his will he left the Governor his Nova Scotia lands with such books and papers as were in his possession, and released him from the payment of all debts that his executors might find to be due from him. The devise to him concluding with: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."*

This estrangement of Doctor Franklin from his son is an instance of the inevitable separation of families and friends which is one among the many evils ever attendant on a civil war. Various as are the characters, dispositions, tastes and habits of mankind, it can never be reasonably anticipated that in those conflicts of opinion which precede the disruption of empires or communities, the ties of consanguinity or association are to prove sufficient for every emergency and withstand the corroding influence of selfishness, prejudice or error.

In the war to which we owe our independence as a nation this evil in every degree of magnitude was painfully manifested; and probably not one of the colonies, in proportion to its population and extent, suffered more from it than New Jersey. Having less of foreign commerce and of inland traffic than many of her sister colonies in which to employ the industry and enterprise of her youth, numbers of the higher classes were accustomed to look for preferment in the administration of the Provincial Government, or to seek for honor and profit in the naval and military service of the mother country; and many were sent to England by anxious parents to secure those advantages of education which were not afforded by the literary institutions of America. These circumstances necessarily involved associations which led in many instances to marriages into families abroad, or into such as were temporarily located in the province, while the introduction of the royal regiments, which took place some years before the Revolution, caused similar unions between their officers and the daughters of New Jersey.

* Franklin's Writings, I. pp. 329.; X, pp. 121, 330.

Independent, therefore, of all pecuniary or other interested reasons for hesitation, both young and old among the inhabitants of the Province became thus, in various ways, involved in the important and solemn enquiry how to reconcile their love of country or allegiance to their king with considerations of personal or domestic happiness. Happy were they whose situation admitted of a decision which did not jeopardize either : but this in a large number of instances was impossible. Mothers were doomed to see their children at open variance upon whose heads their blessings had with equal fondness descended. Fathers found themselves arrayed in opposition to their sons, and that too, in a contest in which the lives of one and all were at stake. Wives beheld in agony their husbands armed with weapons that were to be used against their friends and countrymen, or perchance against their own brethren ; and friends, between whom no personal dissension had ever existed, ranged themselves under different banners to seal with their blood their adherence to political principles which were made to engulph every tender emotion of their hearts.

These are no random assertions. Family histories would bring to light many cases of this painful characteristic of our revolutionary struggle, and the case of Governor Franklin is but one of many that are similar.

Governor Franklin's love of books in early life, at a later period, naturally led him to collect them, and before the revolution he had amassed a large library, which, on his leaving Amboy, was packed in cases and deposited by Mrs. Franklin within the British lines. The warehouse in which they were placed happened to contain a quantity of military stores that were subsequently burned, and the books shared the same fate.* His writings that are met with, although they exhibit no particular superiority of mind or elegance of composition—and are, perhaps, less remarkable than we might expect from the advantages of education and association he had enjoyed—yet give evidence of literary attainments which compare favorably with those of most of the prominent men of that day in the colonies. He was of a cheerful, facetious disposition ; could narrate well entertaining stories to please his friends ; was engaging in his manners, and possessed good conversational powers. He lived in the recollection of those who saw him in New Jersey, as a man of strong passions, fond of convivial pleasures, well versed in the ways of the world, and, at one period of his life not a stranger to the gallantries which so fre-

* Public Characters, IV.

quently marred the character of the men of that age. He was above the common size, remarkably handsome, strong and athletic, though subject to gout toward the close of his life.

He had only one child, William Temple Franklin, who resided in France, became the biographer of his grandfather, and died at Paris, May 25th, 1823.

Such, imperfectly sketched, was the career of the last of our colonial governors. More of interest might have been imparted to the narrative, had it been prepared with reference to its being read before the Society; but the materials for a full and satisfactory biography of William Franklin are yet wanting. It is much to be regretted that his papers, which were carried to France by his son, cannot be regained.

It is remarkable how imperfectly known are all those who, during the provincial existence of New Jersey, wielded the chief executive authority. Of a few, from their ruling over New York and other colonies, some information may be gleaned, but of them *as Governors of New Jersey* we have very little that can be relied upon respecting their characters, habits, attainments or adventures. Doubts rest even upon the identity of some of them, and Governor Franklin himself is frequently confounded with his son William Temple Franklin. With the brevity almost of the Scripture annunciation—"So Tibni died and Omri reigned," our historians Smith and Gordon present and withdraw their local potentates like the passing figures of a magic lantern, leaving it to the imagination in many cases to determine whence they came or whither went, and enveloping in dim uncertainty the brief exhibition afforded of their respective careers.

As members of this Society, therefore, no slight responsibility rests upon us. We owe it to the state—to the whole country—to search out "the hidden things of old"—to rescue from the merciless tooth of time and the obliterating mould of neglect the forgotten annals of New Jersey. All may be assured, that the task, however attended it may be with toil and discouragement, is not without its pleasures, and biographical researches, particularly, will be found full of interest and usefulness.

"A kingdom is a nest of families," and the constituent parts of the history of every community are the acts of the individuals who compose it. In that fact lies the value—the charm—of all private history:—not only the private history of public men, but also of those whom their fellows may term humble individuals;—for it is not al-

ways in the power of cotemporaries to discern the bearing, or the historical value of many an event that occurs—of, so called, trifling circumstances—

“ But trifles, lighter than straws, are levers in the building up of character”—

developing traits and qualities which make their possessor known and felt in the community. The most prominent actors are not always the best judges of the merit which attaches to their own performance, and in the great drama of Life, as in the mimic representations of the stage, much may depend upon him who plays a humble part. Each has his duties,—each must share the responsibility.

In one of the legislative halls at Washington is a Time-piece whose device ever struck me as impressing forcibly upon all their obligations to the age in which they live. In the car of Time, on the periphery of whose wheels the hours are marked, stands the Muse of History, recording in a book the events which transpire before her as the wheels of her chariot tell the revolving hours:—by her attitude and expression reminding the assembled representatives of the nation, that the history of each passing moment receives from them its impress, is stamped indelibly, by their proceedings, with characteristics which must redound to the welfare or the dishonor of the republic.

We may all, in our respective spheres, heed the lesson. As citizens of the state—as portions of the several communities in which we reside—as members of this Society, let us ponder the responsibilities and duties which rest upon us, and in proportion to our faithfulness shall be our reward.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. III.

1849.

No. 4.

TRENTON, *January 18th*, 1849.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at this place at 12 o'clock—the President in the chair—

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Corresponding Secretary made his report on the correspondence since September, and laid before the Society letters from Hon. Wm. A. Duer—referring to the Stirling MSS.; Isaac S. Mulford, M. D.—acknowledging his election as a member; Col. Robert G. Johnson—with extracts from the Salem Records; Joseph Henry, L.L. D., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; President Carnahan; Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, and others, upon matters connected with the operations of the Society. Communications had been exchanged with the Historical Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Georgia; and the usual distribution of the Society's publications made to them and other corresponding institutions.

The letter of Col. Johnson was accompanied with a complete list—so far as the records would permit—of the Judges, Clerks, Sheriffs, Surrogates, &c., of the County of Salem from its first settlement to the present time.

Judge Duer transmitted copies of over two hundred letters and documents selected from the Stirling MSS. discovered since the publication of the Volume II. of the Society's Collections; and also a MS. volume of Correspondence, intended to form a supplement to the Life of Lord Stirling.

This last was, on motion of the Secretary, referred to the Committee on Publications.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY presented the Report of the Executive Com-

mittee, reviewing the operations of the Society from its commencement, and commenting upon the prospects of greater success and usefulness which were opening before it. On this head the Committee say :

"We have surmounted the difficulties always surrounding the establishment of a new enterprise—we have made a noble commencement as to a Library—we have arrested the attention of the historically thoughtful by our publications—we have received the approbation of our legislature, which has shewn itself willing to favor our judicious projects—we have collected around us the intelligence of New Jersey, and excited many minds to the investigation of the past, and to the preservation of the present, for the benefit of the future. We are in the full tide of successful experiment; and all that is needful to make this Society a Mental Exchange for New Jersey, where its wealthy intellects can meet, deliberate, discuss, for the purpose of enlightening the dark, and settling the disputed points, in our history,—and then to separate when our duties are ended feeling the bond of brotherhood strengthened by each meeting: is, to forget that an imaginary line was ever drawn from Little Egg Harbor to Walpeck, and to remember that from the Hudson to the Delaware, and from Carpenter's Point to Cape May we are all Jerseymen, equally interested in the past and prospective history of the state. We must not count him a Jerseyman who withholds a sentence he can contribute to its true history, or to that of its distinguished sons, because upon any given subject his historical brethren may not be able, consistently, to gratify his wishes. This would be like a son visiting the constructive injuries of his brethren upon his venerable mother."

The report concluded with proper allusions to the death of Capt. Wm. C. DeHart, U. S. A., and of the Recording Secretary, Dr. Condit, since the last annual meeting. The number of resident members was said to be 404, of Corresponding members 54, and of Honorary members 29.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, showing a balance in the Treasury of \$609 93, and the sum of \$1,147 68 due from members for initiation fees and annual dues.

The account was referred to Messrs. Duryee and Rodgers, who subsequently reported it to the meeting duly audited.

The Librarian reported the donations received, and presented a list of fifty volumes of valuable and rare works which had been added to the library by purchase since the last meeting.

In consequence of a cold under which he was suffering, the President here called the HON. JAMES G. KING to the chair for the remainder of the session.

Mr. CHARLES KING, from the Committee on Publications, reported that Volume III. of the Collections of the Society, "The Provincial Courts of New Jersey with Sketches of the Bench and Bar, by RICHARD S. FIELD," was now ready to be distributed.

The Committee again referred to the published proceedings, as follows:—

"They have reason to believe that the periodical is valued as it should be by all, and that the manner in which it is conducted meets the approval of the members ; they, therefore, earnestly call upon all those who receive it to be prompt in paying their subscriptions. If they are so, the *quantity* of matter given in the course of the year *may be doubled*,—as it is not intended that profit should accrue from the publication,—and thereby additional interest be imparted to it. At present the receipts on account of both the last and present years are insufficient to pay for the printing the periodical, which would not be the case were the subscriptions paid. About \$350 are now due from those who have received the last two volumes.

Mr. WM. B. KINNEY, from the Committee on Purchases, reported that, as opportunities offered, additions were made to the Library of valuable works on American History. The report thus concludes :

"Anxious to place upon the shelves of the library every work that may in any manner illustrate the history of the State, the Committee solicit the co-operation of every member of the Society in effecting their object : requesting that information may be sent to them of any old or rare books for sale or that may be exchanged for others. The old newspapers of the State are especially desirable, and as the Society is in possession of several broken files, the committee would be glad to procure even single papers, in order that these files may be made more perfect."

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, from the Nominating Committee, reported favorably upon several names referred to them at the last meeting, and an election was then held for new members.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Dr. Carnahan, Paterson, Davidson, Starr, and Bradley, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also announced the standing committees, as follows :

On Publications—Messrs. W. A. Duer, Murray, C. King, Doane, W. B. Kinney, W. A. Whitehead and Cogswell.

On Purchases—Messrs. W. B. Kinney, J. J. Chetwood, D. V. McLean, Field and Mulford.

On Statistics—Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, Potts, Bradley, Jackson and Keasbey.

On Nominations—Messrs. Murray, Prof. Maclean and D. A. Hayes.

The committee appointed to nominate officers reported the list as it stood, without change:—and the officers of last year were consequently re-elected, as follows:—

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

Vice Presidents—ROBERT G. JOHNSON,
PETER D. VROOM,
JAMES PARKER.

Corresponding Secretary—W. A. WHITEHEAD.

Recording Secretary—DAVID A. HAYES.

Librarian—SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON.

Treasurer—JAMES ROSS.

Executive Committee—NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. V. McLEAN, W. B. KINNEY, ARCHER GIFFORD, STACY G. POTTS, JOHN MACLEAN, LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, GEORGE W. DOANE, ELIAS B. D. OGDEN.

On motion of Mr. KIRKPATRICK,

Resolved That the thanks of the Society are due to the Hon. WM. A. DUER, for the valuable addition made to its MSS. by his presentation of copies of the recently discovered Stirling papers: and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD read an interesting letter from Governor Franklin to his father, written in December, 1774, shortly after the death of the Doctor's wife; which he had received since the last meeting, from Wm. Doane, Esq., of Philadelphia.

He also stated that in the Biographical Sketch of Gov. Franklin, which he read before the Society at Princeton, he had spoken of him as having been the only son of Dr. Franklin; but such was not the case. The Dr. had a son (Francis Folger) who died in 1736, in his fifth year; of whom his father speaks, in one of his letters, as the finest child he had ever seen, and on whose tombstone it is recorded that he was "the delight of all that knew him."

Mr. W. remarked that while making corrections he would draw the attention of the Society to an error which had been committed in announcing the possession by the Society of the *Original Concessions*

of Berkley and Carteret. On an examination of the document it was found to want several requisites—the signatures were unlike those of the Lords Proprietors, it was without seals or witnesses, contained blanks unfilled, and the parchment upon which it was written was not in the form usually preserved for such documents at that day—and no doubt could be entertained of its being merely a copy. In addition also to these inherent objections to its originality, he had met with an entry in the Record of the Proceedings of the Governor and Council of East Jersey under date of April 12th, 1686, proving that the original document had been destroyed.

A copy of this entry had been politely furnished him by Dr. McChesney, the Secretary of State, and was as follows:

“Att a Counsill held att Amboy Perth in East New Jersey the twelfth day of Aprill 1686.

Present

The Deputy Governor	} Counsill.
Major John Berry	
Major W ^m Sandford	
Benjamin Price	
Sam ^l Dennis	
Henry Lyon	

Post Meridian

The Secretary gave this Board an accompt that in the dreadfull fire w^{ch} hapned in his house upon Satterday last the originall concessions of Lord Barcley and S^r George Carterett amongst severall other writings and books and papers were there burnt and consumed.”

The copy in the possession of the Society, however, was interesting to the antiquarian, as it was doubtless made for the use of John Fenwick and brought by him when he first came to West Jersey. The Society received it from Col. Robert G. Johnson, one of the Vice Presidents.

A paper was then read by WM. B. KINNEY, Esq., of Newark, before the Society and a large audience,—comprising members of the Legislature—the Governor of the State, Judges of the Court of Errors, and other eminent individuals—“on the Origin and Progress of Printing and Periodical Literature in New Jersey,”—on the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. MURRAY, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. KINNEY for his highly valuable and interesting paper, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The Committee appointed to apply to the Legislature for the adoption of measures to procure the Colonial Documents of the State from abroad, having been called on for a report—

Mr. FIELD, in the absence of the Chairman, made a statement as to the action of the Committee,—which had as yet been ineffectual, but he hoped that the present Legislature would not adjourn before a favorable issue should be gained. The fact that the Minutes of the Assembly prior to the Revolution were quite imperfect and the Minutes of the Council *were entirely wanting*, should alone prompt to immediate measures. The official records of the State should assuredly be made perfect, whatever the expense might be, and the documents required to make them so were known to exist in the English Archives. Mr. F. offered this resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on the application to the Legislature respecting the Colonial Documents be discharged, and that a Committee of three be now appointed to urge the Legislature to the adoption of measures, at the present session, for perfecting the public records, by obtaining copies of such official papers as they may deem necessary ; and also for procuring definite information as to the character and extent of all the documents referring to the Colonial History of New Jersey which are now in the State Paper Department of England.

Mr. WHITEHEAD seconded the resolution—as the subject had been before the Legislature for several years, and been reported on favorably by different Committees,—had passed the Senate once or twice and failed in the House by only one vote of a majority of two-thirds, it was to be hoped that no longer delay would be experienced. He spoke of the value of the papers, and the propriety of moving in the matter at the present time when the presence in London of Mr. Brodhead, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Stevens—the Bibliographer—both of them honorary members of the Society and interested in its success, offered peculiar facilities. Mr. Brodhead was perfectly acquainted with the subject, having acted as agent for New York in procuring the papers for that State, and Mr. Stevens was engaged in a similar undertaking for various literary institutions.

Hon. Mr. KING, from the Chair—remarked upon the dangers of delay. Great difficulty had been experienced by some in procuring access to the English Archives, and such might again arise. Mr. Stevens's position abroad gave him peculiar advantages which the State should endeavor to make available.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed as the Committee Messrs. Field, Whitehead and Murray.

The Society then adjourned to meet in *Newark* on the *third Thursday of May*.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, January 18th, 1849.

FROM ISAAC S. MULFORD, M. D.

CAMDEN, N. J., 10th month, 10th, 1848.

I have this day received thy note informing me of my election as a resident member of the N. J. Historical Society. Accept my acknowledgments for thy attention and kindness. I shall value a connection with the Society, both on account of the associations to which it will give an introduction, and also on account of the general object in view. I am strongly imbibed with state feelings. Born and educated in New Jersey, I have made it the place of my constant residence, and the impressions arising from these circumstances have been further strengthened by observation and reflection. I have come to believe there is no portion of country in which there are more abundant sources of satisfaction and pride. Settled at first, in great part, by people of much advancement in regard to their social, moral, and intellectual character, the history of the state becomes, even from the earliest period, of the highest importance and interest. It exhibits, not merely the struggles which were to be made in subduing a wilderness, but also the cultivation that was required in the establishment and maintenance of liberal institutions of government. Hence, in their advancement, the people of New Jersey were prepared to take a high place when called upon to act in concert with others, a place which they have ever retained, and which there is no doubt they will ever continue to hold. In dwelling upon these circumstances, I cannot but regard with much satisfaction every movement designed for the fuller illustration of our annals, and amongst these movements the organization and action of our Historical Society, are certainly to be considered as of the highest importance. I shall endeavor, as far as may be in my power, to uphold the Society, and to extend and strengthen its influence. * * * * *

Respectfully,

ISAAC S. MULFORD.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary, &c.*

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FRANKLIN TO HIS FATHER.

READ TO THE SOCIETY BY MR. W. A. WHITEHEAD.

PHILAD^A, Dec. 24, 1774.

HONRD FATHER,—I came here on Thursday last to attend the Funeral of my poor old Mother,* who died the Monday noon preceding. Mr. Bache sent his Clerk Express to me on the occasion, who reached Amboy on Tuesday evening, and I set out early the next morning, but the weather being very severe, and snowing hard, I was not able to reach here till about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, about half an hour before the Corpse was to be moved for Interment. Mr. Bache and I followed as Chief Mourners, your old Friend H. Roberts and several other of your Friends were Carriers, and a very respectable number of the Inhabitants were at the Funeral. I don't mention the particulars of her illness as you will have a much fuller account from Mr. Bache than I am able to give. Her death is no more than might be reasonably expected after the paralytic stroke she received some time ago, which greatly affected her memory and understanding. She told me, when I took leave of her on my removal to Amboy, that she never expected to see you unless you returned this winter, for that she was sure she should not live till next Summer. I heartily wish you had happened to have come over in the fall, as I think her disappointment in that respect preyed a good deal on her spirits.

I received by Mr. Bingham your two favors of the 13th and 15th of October, also one dated Nov^r 1st, enclosed to Mr. Bache by the Packet.

It gives me great pleasure to find that you have so perfect an enjoyment of that greatest of blessings, health. But I cannot help being concerned to find that notwithstanding you are so sensible that you "cannot in the course of nature long expect the continuance of it," yet you postpone your return to your family. If there was any prospect of your being able to bring the people in power to your way of thinking, or of those of your way of thinking's being brought into power, I should not think so much of your stay. But as you have had by this time pretty strong proofs that neither can be reasonably expected, and that you are looked upon with an evil eye in that country, and are in no small danger of being brought into trouble for your political conduct, you had certainly better return while you are

* Not his own Mother.

able to bear the fatigues of the voyage, to a country where the people revere you, and are inclined to pay a deference to your opinions. I wonder none of them, as you say, requested your attendance at the late Congress, for I heard from all quarters that your return was ardently wished for at that time, and I have since heard it lamented by many that you were not at that meeting, as they imagined had you been there you would have framed some plan for an accommodation of our differences that would have met with the approbation of a majority of the delegates, tho' it would not have coincided with the deep designs of those who influenced that majority. However mad you may think the measures of the Ministry are, yet I trust you have candour enough to acknowledge that we are no ways behind hand with them in [exhibitions?] of madness on this side of the water. However it is a disagreeable subject, and I'll drop it.

I shall do what lies in my power to have Mr. Wilmot's account paid. The Assembly are to meet on the 11th of next month.

I wrote a long letter to you lately and enclosed it to Sec^{ry} Pownall by the packet, which I hope will get safe to hand. In that I told you that I was anxious to have Temple bred to the law, and wished to have him sent for a year or two to the New York College. I hope to see you and him in the Spring, and that you will spend some time with me at Amboy, where I am now—happily settled in a very good house and shall always have an apartment at your service.

I shall do our kinsman Folger all the service in my power. Mr. Westley, I expect, will call on me soon on his return from Schenectady, when I shall pay your draft in his favour.

I have but just heard of this vessel's departure, and have it not in my power to add more than that I am ever

Hon^d Sir, your dutiful Son,

WM FRANKLIN.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 18TH, 1849.

From Hon. James G. King.—Will and Testament of the late Robert R. Randall, Esq.; and By-Laws of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

From Joseph Henry, L.L.D.—First Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the Board of Regents, &c.

- From the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society.*—Two copies of the 1st number of its Annals.
- From Prof. Stephen Alexander.*—A bound volume of the Pennsylvania Gazette ; a New Jersey Cent of the coinage of 1786.
- From the New England Historic and Genealogical Society.*—Their Journal for October 1848.
- From Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.*—Mr. Webster's Argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Martin Luther vs. Luther M. Borden and others.
- From Wm. K. McDonald, Esq.*—Catalogus Collegii Neo Cæsariensis (Triennial) for 1848.
- From the Georgia Historical Society.*—Volume III. Part 1st, of its Collections.
- From the Smithsonian Institution.*—Volume I. of its "Contributions to Knowledge," containing "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, by E. A. Squier, A. M., and E. H. Davis, M. D." 4to.
- From Hon. J. W. Miller.*—Notes of a Military Reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to San Diego in California by Major W. H. Emory, of the Topographical Engineers.
- From Mr. George Mather, N. Y.*—A New Jersey Bill for thirty shillings, 1763.
- From Mr. Jacob G. Crane, of Elizabethtown.*—The original Commission of James Parker to be Deputy Postmaster at Woodbridge, dated September 13th, 1754, and signed by Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter.
- From Rev. Dr. Carnahan.*—Proceedings at the Centennial Anniversary of the College of New Jersey, June 1847.
- From the Author.*—History of Scotch Plains Baptist Church, by Rev. Wm. E. Locke.
- From Rev. Dr. Murray.*—The American Museum for February 1787. Extracts of Votes and Proceedings of the Continental Congress, September 5th, 1774.
- Matter of Proving the Last Will and Testament of Robert Stewart, New York, January 1844.
- Brief History of Theological Seminary at Princeton, 1836.
- History of the College of New Jersey by a Graduate, 1844.
- History of Pittsfield, Mass., by Rev. David D. Field.
- Statistical Account of Middlesex County, Connecticut, by Rev. D. D. Field.
- From Hon. Wm. A. Duer.*—MS. Copies of over two hundred letters and papers of Wm. Alexander, Earl of Stirling.

From Hon. Wm. A. Duer.—An Address delivered before the Societies of Columbia College by Wm. A. Duer, L.L. D. 1848.

From Col. R. G. Johnson.—MS. List of Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates and Attorneys of the County of Salem—from the settlement to the present time.

MEMBERS ELECTED

JANUARY 18TH, 1849.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Oliver E. H. Bartine, <i>Princeton.</i>	Hugh H. Bowne, <i>Rahway.</i>
	Alexander Hamilton, <i>Princeton.</i>
	Thomas W. James, <i>Jersey City.</i>
	James Potter, <i>Princeton.</i>
John S. Schanck, <i>Princeton.</i>	Edwin A. Stevens, <i>Hoboken.</i>

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D., *Philadelphia.*
 William B. Sprague, D. D., *Albany.*
 William B. Reed, Esq., *Philadelphia.*

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JOURNAL

BY

MAJOR WILLIAM GOULD,

OF THE

NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, DURING AN EXPEDITION INTO
PENNSYLVANIA IN 1794.

From the Original, Presented to the Society by his Grandson, Mr. Lucius D. Baldwin.

JOURNAL.

CALDWELL, *September 6th*, 1794.—Received directions from Col. John Condit to repair to Trenton, agreeably to the following orders:

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *September 5th*, 1794.

“Major General Dayton flatters himself that he has only to make known to the troops under his command the general orders of the 1st instant, which are subjoined, in order to ensure a prompt and exact compliance with them.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TRENTON, *September 1st*, 1794.

“By the command of the President of the United States, the troops in requisition from the State of New Jersey, which were detailed from Major General Dayton’s command and from the Cavalry and Artillery of this State, by order of the 23d of August last, are to rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be provided with every thing necessary for the expedition, and wait further orders.

Dispositions have been made by order of the national executive for the supply of provisions, forage, fuel and transportation to the general rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be met with tents and camp equipage necessary for their march. The troops from the 2d division will take up their line of march by the most direct route to New Brunswick, where they will apply to Mr. John Bray for provisions and forage, and those of the 3d and 4th and 1st divisions to Trenton, to which place the troops of the second will also proceed. The stipulated price of rations will be allowed from the time of march till their assembling at Trenton, to such as may not draw from the public stores, and choose to furnish themselves; but if intermediate appointments are judged necessary to be made, three days notice must be sent to

Messrs. Hunt & Bray by the Brigadier commanding the detachment, who will take the necessary precautions. No longer time will be allowed for the arrival of the troops at rendezvous than what will appear to have been absolutely necessary for accomplishing their march, after receiving marching orders, which period the officers commanding companies, &c., are required to note with precision, together with the name of the place where they halt each day on their route.

The strictest regard to discipline and good order is to be observed on the march, and the rights of property are to be scrupulously preserved to individuals.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

ANTHONY WHITE, Adj. Gen."

These are to be regarded as the final and positive marching orders for the corps of 1500 men last detached, and the Brigadier Generals of the detachment will accordingly send forward without loss of time their respective quotas of men and officers by the routes and under the regulations prescribed, to the general rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be united and form corps to be met by Brig. General Bloomfield, who is to command them.

The necessary staff will be nominated by the Brig. General, who is to make report to, and receive his orders from, the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of Major Gen. Dayton,

MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON, Aid-de-Camp."

Proceeded by way of Brunswick, Kingston and Princeton to Trenton, waited on Gen. Bloomfield, was introduced by him to the Governor of New Jersey, and other officers of the line.

Rode in company with General Bloomfield, Major Pierson and other officers to camp; viewed the situation; received orders from the General, and began the encampment on the left of the line of the Jersey troops.

The duty at first exceedingly hard and laborious in camp. No other field officer but myself for several days. Nothing could be procured for the use of Col. Stark's regiment, excepting straw and tent poles, without my order.

A few days before I left Trenton Col. Stark took the command, and being assisted by Major Kipp from Bergen, had time to take boarding at Mrs. Guinness's in town, near camp, in company with Major Porter, Capt. Schenck, Capt. Joseph Marsh and Adjutant Lile.

* * * * *

BRIGADE ORDERS.

September 21st, 1794.

* * * * *

"A gun from Capt. Elmer's Artillery at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning will give notice for the General to beat throughout the encampment, immediately upon which the tents will be struck and the baggage loaded.

A second gun will notify the troops mustered to march, upon which, a third gun being fired, a march will be beat, beginning with Capt. Price's company of grenadiers. Proceed by the right by companies, and cross the Delaware River, and march to Newton to-morrow. General Bloomfield will march with the troops as far as Newton; Major Hunt will superintend the crossing of the troops, and Quarter Master Huron the baggage and encampment to-morrow evening."

Monday, Trenton Camp, September 22d.—Agreeably to the foregoing order, the detachment was put in motion under the direction of Major Brooks, at the signal given, and commanded by General Bloomfield crossed the Delaware and encamped in Newton, situated ten miles from Trenton; the inhabitants appear to be humane and friendly. Newton is a county town in Bucks county, well situated, stores well supplied and cheap. The camp supplied with straw, slept comfortably in tents—10 miles.

Tuesday, September 23d.—The detachment under the command of Colonel Forinan marched to the Crooked Billet; as the troops entered the town a Major Huff very complaisantly invited me home to his house, which I accepted, and with him rode to his house, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from camp; genteely entertained, and after breakfast next morning with him rode to camp again. Crooked Billet a small village, inhabitants very friendly—10 miles.

Wednesday, September 24th.—At 9 o'clock A. M. marched from the Crooked Billet to Norris Town, walked most all the way to let Capt. Wool ride; on entering the town the inhabitants received the troops very cordially, rang the bells of the town, and huzzaed for the Jersey troops; encamped and sup'd in town. Norris Town handsome and well situated on a hill, overlooking a pleasant country round. A county town in Montgomery county—17 miles.

Thursday, September 25th.—Marched from Norris Town to Pots Grove; arrived in the afternoon in the rain; the inhabitants received the troops in their houses and barns through a wet night; put up at a tavern. After supper agreeably entertained by the landlady playing on a piano forte accompanied with her voice. Pots Grove a small village, the street very muddy, but a good country round it—21 miles.

Friday, September 26th, 1794.—Marched at 8 o'clock to Reading, a compact town containing near 500 houses, some elegantly built, situated near the Schuylkill River; we encamped within a quarter mile of the town, lay there four days; the inhabitants descendants of Germany, and no other preaching but that of German. Stores well supplied and cheap, considering the distance from their seaport, which is Philadelphia; two markets in the main street, attended at 1 o'clock A. M. by candle light—18 miles.

Tuesday, September 30th.—At 11 o'clock crossed the Schuylkill River at the ferry in boats; marched to Middletown, pitched tents in the woods; inhabitants unfriendly, and disposed to take every advantage in trading with the soldiers. A small village on a side of a hill, almost all log houses, well built—14 miles.

Wednesday, October 1st.—Marched through a small village called Morestown to Lebanon; at Morestown Zac'h Bunell, one of the rear guard under the command of Capt John Crane, of Orange (New Jersey), was ordered to put an Irish insurgent by the name of Boid under guard, and in the execution of the order ran the said insurgent through with the bayonet, of which wound he instantly died. Lebanon is a small town with very poor inhabitants, it was with the greatest difficulty we could get a supper in all the town, or any other necessary of life—14 miles.

Thursday, October 2d.—Marched to Hummelstown, a handsome village with kind inhabitants; we were invited in to their houses, and had good entertainment in taverns—16 miles.

Friday, October 3d.—Marched one mile to a river called Sweet Array, crossed in boats, and marched to Harrisburgh, and encamped on the banks of the Susquehanna River, a beautiful stream, abounding with rock fish, salmon and other small fish and fowl in abundance, also shad of the best kind in the season. The founder of this town, named Harris, buried in a stockade fort by reason that the Indians prevented burying in the grave yard. Twenty years ago there were but three houses, and now it contains more than 200, beautifully situated on the banks of the river, some elegant houses, good market, and full stores. A county town in Dauphin county.

At 3 o'clock P. M. paraded and marched to town from where we were encamped, saluted the President of the United States, who passed by, after which returned to camp. Col. Forman, Major Kipp and myself accepted an invitation from the President to take a glass of wine with him, after which dined very agreeably, and returned to camp; the inhabitants received us with every mark of friendship; the artillery discharged 15 guns at his entrance into town.—9 miles.

Saturday, October 4th, 1794.—Marched to the Susquehanna ferry at reveille in the morning with the first battalion, crossed in boats to an island in the river, and from thence in other boats to the other side. Suffered much with cold in crossing, it being a very cold morning. The President, General Washington, forded the river in a coach—drove it himself, &c. Marched to Carlisle, the Jersey horses met us a mile from town and escorted us into town; encamped in a large field near the same, the ground wet and no straw. Next day reviewed by the President of the United States. The next day all of the officers of the Jersey and Pennsylvania troops waited on the President, and had the compliment of receiving his hand of friendship, and returned to camp. Continued in Carlisle six days, during which time I was very sick, occasioned by a sudden cold lying on the wet ground; was taken to a Mr. Wallace's house in town, the man a strange, drinking, deranged creature as ever I saw, but very kind; his wife, a motherly, kind and tender-hearted person, affording me every favor in her power. I remained there some time, during which, after taking an emetic one day, she recommended a chicken for soup. I immediately sent Dick after one, he went almost through the town with a dollar, and could get none, they would ask who he wanted it for, on telling them it was for a sick officer they would tell him they had none for him, when at the same time Dick could see them all round the house. On informing Mrs. Wallace of the circumstance, she sent her maid, and for a quarter of a dollar bought two fine chickens; I soon recovered and returned to camp. Carlisle is a large town, regularly laid in streets, fine houses and churches, well supplied with faithful preachers; there is a good market, and the town full of stores well supplied. Carlisle was settled in the year 1756, and is the county town in Cumberland county. Two commissioners from Washington county waited on the President, General Washington, on the 8th day of October, viz. Finley and ———, praying the President to accept their acknowledgements for their past offences, soliciting that the army at Carlisle might not march into their country, &c.

Friday, October 10th.—Received marching orders, and at 10 o'clock A. M., struck our tents and marched from Carlisle in the following order.—1st, an advance guard of horse; 2d, McPherson's legion; 3d, the artillery, consisting of seventeen pieces of six pounds, two mortars, and some grasshoppers; 4th, the ammunition wagons, a travelling forge, and baggage; 5th, the Jersey brigade of foot; 6th, the baggage of the Governors of Jersey and Pennsylvania, and their suite; 7th, the baggage of the legion; 8th, the baggage of the Jersey

troops; 9th, the Pennsylvania troops of foot; 10th, their baggage; 11th, a rear guard. In this order of march proceeded to Mount Rock—7 miles.

Saturday, October 11th, 1794.—Struck our tents at 7 o'clock A. M., and marched to Shippingsburgh; this town near a mile in length, mostly log houses, well built, two stories high, in a hilly country, quite surprised me; found a large number of stores and taverns well supplied, the inhabitants kind and friendly in trade—14 miles.

Sunday, October 12th.—Marched to Strausburgh through a level country thinly inhabited; drew ammunition for the men at night. This town contains 50 houses, mostly log houses, well built, and lies at the foot of the Blue or North Mountain—11 miles.

Monday, October 13th.—Marched at 6 o'clock A. M., and passed across the Blue or North Mountain, Horse Valley, Cattertona Mountain, Path Valley and Tuscorora Mountain; these mountains are amazing high, and covered with rocks and stones, together with scrubby timber and shrubs. The road made and supported by the state of Pennsylvania, formed with a wall of stone on the lower side in such a manner as makes it extremely dangerous travelling in the night, and should a traveller step off the lower side of the road in some places he would fall a hundred feet at a reasonable computation. Few inhabitants in these mountains, living principally by keeping entertainment for travellers—15 miles.

Tuesday, October 14th.—At Fort Littleton tarried all day, to wait for the troops of Pennsylvania to vote for representatives of their state; drew three days' provision and prepared for marching next morning.

Wednesday, October 15th.—Marched through a rough, mountainous country called Sidling Hill, few inhabitants and they very poor; among them I found William Gray, and with him was poverty in the extreme—land barren, a few pines with low shrubs—being officer of the day was amazingly fatigued: at night encamped on the side of a hill, and was obliged to make our bed on stumps and stones without straw or leaves at Mr. Skinner's—12 miles.

Thursday, October 16th.—Marched from Skinner's through a wilderness country called the Shadows of Death, which is a deep valley between two mountains, so nearly joining, and so amazing steep and high, that the valley only affords a narrow wagon path between them, the height of the mountains obscures the light of the sun, and the rocks and pines hanging over the road in such a manner as makes it the most gloomy place I ever saw above ground; this road opens at

the end of a mountain to a river called Juniatta, a beautiful stream running a northerly direction, the bank of which in some places was computed to be 500 feet high, on each side.—16 miles.

Friday, October 17th, 1794.—Marched to Bedford and encamped on the side of a hill which overlooks the town—this town contains near a hundred houses, mostly built with logs, and two stories high, the inhabitants appear to be a heathenish, grovelling sort of people, mostly Irish, and although a county town there is not a church in it; no preaching but the Methodist. We remained there several days, in which time the following arrangements took place, and other incidents.

Saturday, October 18th.—General Bloomfield arrived in camp.

Sunday, October 19th.—The Jersey light-horse and Pennsylvania foot arrived in town to the number of 700 men.

Monday, October 20th.—The detachment of Jersey infantry under the command of Col. Davenport arrived in camp, and all the troops, both of Jersey and Pennsylvania, were reviewed by the Governors of the two states and other general officers. This day several whiskey men brought in prisoners by the light-horse.

Muster Roll of the Field and Staff Officers in the 2d Regiment under the command of Majors Gould and Kipp, of New Jersey Infantry, October 20th, 1794.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Present.
Major 1st Battalion	William Gould,	Sept. 3	Gould,
Major 2d do.	Isaac Kipp,	" 8	Kipp,
Surgeon	John Chetwood,	" 8	Chetwood,
Surgeon Mate	John T. Crane,	" 8	Crane,
Adjutant	James Ballard,	" 24	Ballard,
Quarter Master	Jonathan Ogden,	" 24	Ogden,
Pay Master	Robert G. Johnson,	Oct. 22	Johnson,
Sergeant Major	Isaac Dod,	" 22	Dod.

Tuesday, October 21st.—Received orders from General Bloomfield that the two detachments under the command of Colonels Forman and Davenport should be arranged into three regiments, the first under the command of Col. Davenport, the second under the command of Majors Gould and Kipp, (and that Col. Stark, who was detailed for that regiment, should return home,) the third under the command of Col. Forman. Agreeably to the order, received the command of six companies, viz. Capt. John Crane's, Capt. Minton's, Capt. Copper's, Capt. Stull's, Capt. Brown's and Capt. Wool's; drew clothing for the regiment and prepared for marching.

Thursday, October 23d.—Agreeably to division orders, marched

from Bedford to Mount Rock in the following order.—1st, the advance guard, with the dragoons, in front; 2d, the Jersey infantry; 3d, the artillery and ammunition wagons; 4th, the baggage of the Jersey infantry; 5th, the Pennsylvania troops; 6th, their baggage; 7th, the cavalry; 8th, the rear guard, &c.—7 miles.

Muster Roll of the company officers of the 2d Regiment under the command of Majors Gould and Kipp, formed from detachment, October 22d, 1794.

Names of Captains.	Rank.	Lieutenants.	Rank.	Ensigns.	Rank.
Capt. John Crane,	1	Joseph Siglar,	3	Jacob Zabriskie,	3
Capt. Lemuel Minton,	2	Henry Conkling,	2	James Minton,	4
Capt. Garret Copper,	3	Thomas Blanch,	5	David Demarest,	1
Capt. Stephen Brown,	4	Isaac Wooley,	4		
Capt. Joseph Stull,	5	Henry Merchall,	1	William Stout Lieut	
Capt. Isaiah Wool,	6	Daniel Oliver,	6	Samuel Standburry,	2

Friday, October 24th, 1794.—Marched at sunrise to the foot of the Alleghany Mountain—10 miles.

Saturday, October 25th.—Marched at 7 o'clock, and in crossing the Alleghany Mountain near the top took the right hand through the glades over Laurel Hill, (when the Pennsylvania troops took the left towards Bretton.) The weather being stormy and cold, roads all cut up with wagons, horses beat out, wagons mired and two turned over, men obliged to walk in mud ankle deep, and at night obliged to lie down in the mud to sleep, some with tents and some without, through a stormy night—12 miles.

*Sunday, October 26th.**—The weather continued very stormy, and at the beating of the general much confusion and dissatisfaction appeared among the troops, and great backwardness in striking their tents. However, by the threats of some officers and the persuasion of

* "DIVISION ORDERS.—Black's, October 25th, 1794.—Parole, Patterson.—Countersign, Ellis.—Officer of the day, Col. Davenport.—Adjutant Hollonshead.

The provisions drawn must be cooked this night, and the general will beat at sunrise. Fifteen minutes after beating the assembly the whole will march, which beat must take place precisely at 7 o'clock A. M.; the guards for to-morrow will be the same from cavalry and infantry as detailed for the proportion of our wing for this day. No huzzing or shouting will be permitted in camp, and the signal of (all is well) is to be omitted in this broken ground. It has been seen by the commanding officer that contrary to his instructions and own express orders, windows have been broken, geese, turkeys and fowls taken, and property of many kinds invaded. The officers of the day will therefore examine the messes and confine such as he has reason to think guilty of marauding, and their captains are directed to stop the value of the things taken out of their pay, and punish the disobedience of orders: which is substituted for the rewards offered for the disobedience and convictions in former orders. One gill of whiskey will be issued to the troops extraordinary before sunrise to-morrow morning.

RICHARD HOWELL,

Commandant of the right wing."

others, the tents were struck and the wagons were loaded in the rain, and marched to Shaver's tavern, at the foot of Laurel Hill. This road as muddy and hilly as yesterday, and the march as fatiguing, and many of the men were obliged to sleep without tents in the rain and mud, for want of straw.—16 miles.

Monday, October 27th, 1794.—Ordered to march at 11 o'clock A. M. Orders countermanded, and stayed at Shaver's until Tuesday. Weather continued cold and rainy.*

Tuesday, October 28th.—Marched at 7 o'clock A. M., and crossed Laurel Hill—a dreadful road; much of the way the ground is burnt yearly, the timber mostly chestnut, and by reason of the fire it is all killed, so that on hundreds of acres there is nothing but dry chestnut poles standing.

A Regimental return of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Majors Gould and Kipp, Fort Legonier, at Jones Mills, October 29th, 1794.

	Major.	Adjutants.	Pay Master.	Surgeon.	Surg. Mate.	Qr. Master.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Music.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates fit for duty.	Sick Present.	Sick Absent.	Discharged.	On Extra Duty.	Total No.
Field and Staff,	2	1	1	1	1	1											
Capt. John Crane,							1	2	2	4	3	31	2	3	1	3	6
Capt. Samuel Minton,							1	2	2	4	4	41	3	1	3	4	2
Capt. Garret Copper,							1	2	2	4	4	40	3	6	6		1
Capt. Stephen Brown,							1	1	1	5	4	33	2	5			3
Capt. Joseph Stull,							1	2	1	3	4	31	2	2			1
Capt. Isaiah Wool, dec'd.								1		3	3	22		1			7
Officers, Non-Commiss'd } Officers and Privates, }	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	6	23	22	206	10	18	10	7	342

DIVISION ORDERS.

SHEFFERS, Laurel Hill, October 27th, 1794.

* * * * *

* “The troops of New Jersey are scandalized by the petty pilferings of a few who dishonor their fathers and their state, and every individual suffers for the faults of a few. All are hereby instructed to suppress the ignominious practice. The orders of General Lee, including the letter of the President, and those issued since the march to Bedford which respect the detachment, are to be distinctly read to the troops this evening, and obedience unfeigned by the captains, on whom depends the conduct of the men. * *

RICHARD HOWELL.”

BRIGADE ORDERS.

October 27th, 1794.

“The firing of guns being against general orders, the troops are forbid discharging their pieces under the penalty of being tried for disobedience of orders, and paying for the ammunition of the public which hath been and shall be unexpended.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD.”

Thursday, October 30th, 1794.—Marched at seven o'clock through Fayette county, crossed Jacob Creek, and encamped at Bennetts, on a side hill field, called the muddy ground encampment—12 miles.

Friday, October 31st.—Remained in camp.*

Saturday, November 1st.—This day appointed Capt. Miller to take the command of the company late Capt. Wool's.

Sunday, November 2d.—In company with Major Kipp, Capt. Crane and Lieut. Loveberry went to church to hear Mr. Power preach—the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Mr. More, who preached from Proverbs—"the way of transgressors is hard," &c.

Monday, November 3d.—This day attended a review of inspection.†

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR PARKINSON FERRY, }
November 3d, 1794. }

"The flight of many of the ringleaders and promoters of the disturbances of and in this country, with other causes, render it neces-

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

SHEFFERS, Laurel Hill, October 27th, 1794.

"The division orders heretofore issued having been much neglected, and by some scandalously and wilfully disobeyed, makes it necessary that the officers commanding companies should be made accountable for the damage done by their companies to the inhabitants, and the officers commanding platoons are strictly ordered to keep their platoons properly dressed on their march, and that no man leave their ranks without leave of his officer. If any of the tents of the officers should remain standing after the general is beat the officer shall be deemed disobedient, and reported to the commanding officer of the brigade, if a non-commissioned officer or private, the head of the mess shall be charged with disobedience, and reported to the commanding officer of the regiment."

* * * * *

BRIGADE ORDERS.

October 31st, 1794.

* "General Bloomfield regrets that some persons, regardless of their own reputation and the honor of the brigade, have plundered sundry articles from Samuel Perplen, a poor man in the vicinity of the camp. It is the duty of every republican soldier to detect and bring to punishment those villains who would sully the glory of the army advancing in support of the constitution and the laws of our dear country. General Bloomfield calls on his brother soldiers to point out, not only the perpetrators of the late petty theft committed at the house of Samuel Perplen, but to use every exertion in the prevention of any violence to the persons or property of the inhabitants. Whoever shall be convicted of stealing or of personal abuse to our fellow citizens, may expect to receive punishment adequate to the indignity brought on the corps of citizen soldiers."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Camp at Bonnet's, Nov. 3d, 1794.

† * * * In consequence of the death of Capt. Isaiah Wool, Capt. Miller is appointed to the command of the sixth company in the second regiment, called Capt. Wool's company, and he is to be respected and obeyed as such.

J. KIPP, Major commanding.

sary that a military force be stationed here during the winter, which force must be ready to act before the army returns. To effect this object in the best and most expeditious manner, the Commander-in-Chief proposes to raise by voluntary enlistment for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged, one regiment consisting of ten companies of infantry, a company of riflemen, four troops of horse—a troop to be equal in number to a company of infantry as established by law—and one company of artillery. To each non-commissioned officer and private of the infantry and artillery who may enlist in this corps will be given one suit of clothes, (complete uniform,) and two shirts: to each dragoon will be furnished arms and equipments, and will also be allowed reasonable compensation per month for the use of his horse, with a suit of clothes and two shirts.

“The same pay and subsistence will be given to this corps as is or may be allowed to the regular troops of the United States.

“Inasmuch as both wings of the army may have many officers and soldiers desirous of engaging in a service which from its nature cannot but be agreeable, a just attention to their probable wishes has induced their Commander-in-Chief for the present to direct that three troops of dragoons, three-fourths of a company of artillery, and four companies of infantry, be allowed to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania lines, to be apportioned between the two by Governors Mifflin and Howell; and that one troop of dragoons, one-fourth of a company of artillery, one company of riflemen, and five companies of infantry be allowed to the Maryland and Virginia lines, to be divided between the two by the commanding Generals of their respective lines, Major General Morgan and Brigadier General Smith.

“Should the respective quotas be incomplete on the evening of the 14th, then the officers will be permitted to make up the deficiency by voluntary enlistments. Each wing will furnish one major and its due proportion of officers, on condition that no captain or subaltern will be recognized by the Commander-in-Chief without his due proportion of men.

“The troops are particularly engaged to protect and maintain the civil authority in the district which comprehends the counties of Washington, Fayette, Allegheny and Westmoreland, and cannot be ordered farther west without their consent. If any occasion should require their interposition between this and the seaports, the demand of service is just and must be obeyed.

“No officer will be received, of any grade, whose sobriety, activity,

and turn of mind does not promise possession of the fundamentals of soldiership.

"The Generals will be pleased to be as expeditious as possible in favoring the Commander-in-Chief in the execution of the above plan, both as it concerns the nominations of officers and apportionment of the men among the several lines. A general officer will be entrusted with the command in this country during the period the troops now to be raised may serve, and will be particularly charged to attend with particular care to their welfare and comfort."

Tuesday, November 4th, 1794.—Marched from the muddy ground, and encamped in the woods, without straw or provision.

Wednesday, November 5th.—Marched and encamped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Yoioyany river in the woods, on a side hill inclining to the south—5 miles.

Remained several days in this place, and on Sabbath day at sunset were reviewed by Gen. Lee.*

"DIVISION ORDERS.

November 9th, (?) 1794.

* * * * *

"The army will be mustered on the next ground, the right wing by Col. Mangers and the left by Col. Prior. The army will be ready to march towards Pittsburg in the following manner.—The New Jersey troops, with Governor Howell, will immediately march to Browns or Brooks, the cavalry will cross the river, one division with two hundred to be sent to Washington town to join the light corps, and the other division to be posted on the west side of the Yoioyany, opposite the infantry camp. Four pieces of artillery will be annexed to this corps, and march with Governor Howell.

"HEAD QUARTERS, November 6th, 1794.

* "At a General Court Martial, whereof Brig. Gen. Bloomfield is President, Nicholas Fitzpatrick, Sergeant in Col. Copperthwaite's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, was brought before the Court charged with mutiny, to which charge he pleaded not guilty. The Court, after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, and his defence, found him guilty of a breach of the third and fifth articles for the better government of the troops; and sentenced him that he receive one hundred lashes and that he be dismissed the service. George Snyder, a corporal in Col. Copperthwaite's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, was also brought before the said Court and charged with mutiny, to which charge he pleaded not guilty; the Court, after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, and his defence, found him guilty of a breach of the third and fifth articles of the second section of the rules and articles for the better government of the troops, and sentenced him to receive one hundred lashes, and that he be dismissed the service. The commander of the right column approves the sentences, and directs they may be carried into execution under the direction of the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to-morrow morning at troop beating.

The General Court Martial whereof Brig. Gen. Bloomfield was President is dissolved."

"Major General Arwin with Chamber's brigade, one squadron of Pennsylvania cavalry, and two three pounders from the park of artillery of the right column, will advance on the 10th at the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning. On the next day, at the same time, his Excellency, Governor Mifflin, will follow with Proctor's and Murray's brigade, the residue of the Pennsylvania cavalry, and of the park of artillery, and on the following day the New Jersey line, under the command of Governor Howell, will march to the same place.

"Governor Mifflin will please to detach this evening or early on the morning, four six and two three pounders to Parkinson's Ferry, to join Brig. Gen. Matthews, who will move immediately to that place, and proceed early in the morning to Bently's Farm on the west side of the Monongahela, he will pass the river at Parkinson's Ferry.

"The Maryland line will move on the 11th at the usual time to the most convenient ground near Perry's Ferry. Gen. Smith will march the artillery of the left column on the present ground, and one squadron of the Virginia dragoons. Major Lewis, with the squadron now with him, will cross the Monongahela at the most convenient ferry near him, and join Gen. Matthews to-morrow evening at Bently's Farm below Parkinson's Ferry.

"The particular routes and stages will be communicated to the Generals by letter.

"Capt. Dick's squadron will continue at Brownsville and receive orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

"The Quarter Master General will make out a camp between the two and four mile run for the armies, he will choose high, dry ground, convenient for wood and water, to obtain which he will select different positions if they cannot be obtained in one. Ample supplies of straw and hay must be provided for the bedding of the troops.

"The encampment must be so laid off as to leave a square of twenty-five feet between each line of tents for the purpose of admitting fire between each tent in order to keep the men dry and warm. The different divisions, as they reach the camp, will take the ground designed for them, and all detachments made in pursuance of these orders will rejoin their respective corps on their arrival.

"The army will form three lines, the infantry making the first and rear lines, the cavalry and artillery composing the centre line.

"A small supply of clothing is arrived for the left wing of the army, and is ready to be delivered.

RICHARD HOWELL,
Commandant of the right wing."

Monday, November 10th, 1794.—Marched at 8 o'clock from Camarans (on the side hill ground) and encamped at Brown's Ferry, the night wet and rainy, without straw; remained at Brown's Ferry, near the Yoigany river three days; in the time crossed the river and saw 22 whiskey men in a barn under guard at the Governor's Guard; on Thursday morning at reveille the troops all under arms and remained till ten o'clock A. M.

Friday, November 14th.—Marched from Brown's Ferry on the Yoigany to Helmens, and encamped in the wood; it snowed hard and was ankle deep, and was a severe day and night. Lodged in tents on the snow with a little straw; next morning drew double rations of whiskey. The country very hilly, but the soil good—12 miles.

Sunday, November 16th.—Marched from Helmens to Col. MacNeir's, seven miles from Fort Pitt, encamped on bad ground and but little straw; stayed one week at Col. MacNeir's, took up a room at Capt. McNeir's, and found the family very kind: slept in a good bed two nights—10 miles.*

"BRIGADE ORDERS.

"November 16th, 1794.

* "Col. Crane having joined the brigade with the last detachment of New Jersey troops permitted to cross the Delaware, it is now proper that the companies join their respective regiments agreeably to brigade orders of the 21st of October, at Bedford.

The companies commanded by Captains Burnet, Kenun and Day will join the fourth regiment under Col. Crane, excepting the men who were mustered in Capt. Johnson's company, and they are to join the first regiment.

The commanding officers of regiments will be pleased to settle the rank of the several officers in their respective regiments, and the adjutants will make returns of the officers ranks as they shall be settled in their regiment, to Brigade Major Pierson.

Major Porter of the third regiment having returned to New Jersey, agreeably to orders given for that purpose, the eldest Captain in said regiment will take the command of the second battalion, and be obeyed as commandant of the same.

Major Paneot of the 4th regiment, with the troops at Trenton, being discharged by order of the President, the eldest Captain in the 4th regiment will take the command of the 2d battalion in the regiment, and be obeyed as Captain Commandant of the same.

The commanding officers of regiments will be pleased to apportion their music among the several regiments.

The drum Majors will hereafter beat the reveille in the centre of the brigade, the drum Majors in all other beats will give the taps, and the whole music will beat from their respective regiments."

"BRIGADE ORDERS.

JERSEY CAMP, AT MACNEIR'S, Nov. 17th, 1794.

"Parole, Barber.—Countersign, Reed.—Field Officer of the day, Major Ogdon.—Adjutant of the day, Lyle.

The Adjutants will attend at the Brigade Major's marquee at 12 o'clock for brigade orders. At 11 o'clock the commanding officers of regiments will be pleased to direct their men to discharge by single shots their loaded guns, and at the same time the captains of guards will direct the men on duty who are loaded to discharge their guns.

In the time of laying at Col. MacNeir's went to Fort Pitt, the town contains near 200 houses, some elegantly built with brick, three stories high, from the old French fort (which was built on the point of land lying in the fork of the rivers, the Alleghany river and the Monongahela.) The streets are regularly laid through the town parallel with the Alleghany river, and heads on the Mononganela, where there is a fine

"No guns hereafter to be loaded without orders, and the officers will be pleased to examine the arms of their men, and pay attention that the arms are cleaned and put in good order by roll call, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Gen. Bloomfield proposes to inspect the arms and clothing of the brigade.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD."

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

CAMP AT MACNEIR'S, Nov. 17th, 1794.

"The commanding officers of the 2d regiment have long beheld with regret the shameful and unsoldierly behavior of many of the men in their being so frequently intoxicated with liquor, as well as of persons retailing liquors to the troops of this regiment, and sutling among their respective companies in direct disobedience to right column orders of the 2d instant.

To prevent in future so shameful and unsoldierly a practice, they think proper to command that no person belonging to the troops shall sell or otherwise dispose of any whiskey or other spirituous liquors to any of the soldiers belonging to the regiment on any pretence whatsoever, and the soldiers of this regiment are strictly forbidden to drink to a state of intoxication, which every republican soldier must detest and hate, and the commanding officers of companies are particularly requested to exert themselves that a strict obedience to these orders are observed, and to confine every person offending in the above orders."

PITTSBURG, Head Quarters, Nov. 17th, 1794.

"The complete fulfilment of every object depending on the effort of the army makes it the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to take measures for the immediate return of his faithful fellow soldiers to their respective homes—in executing which no delay will be admitted, but that which results from the consultation of their comfort.

On Tuesday, at the hour of eight A. M., the Pennsylvania cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency, Governor Mifflin, whose official duties render his presence necessary at the seat of government.

On the next day the first division of the right column under the orders of Major Gen. Arven will commence their march to Bedford on the route commonly called the old Pennsylvania road.

On the following day, at the same hour, the New Jersey line will move under the command of his Excellency, Governor Howell, who will be pleased to pursue from Bedford such routes as he may find most convenient.

On the subsequent day, at the same hour, the residue of the Pennsylvania line now on this ground will march under the command of Brig. Gen. Chambers, taking the route heretofore mentioned, and making the same stays as shall have been made by the leading division.

Major General Frelinghuysen with the light corps of the right wing will follow the next day, and pursue the same route.

Brigadier Smith of the Maryland line will move to Union Town agreeably to orders heretofore communicated to him, and from thence to proceed on to Braddock's road."

* * * * *

street full of stores, well supplied but very dear. There is a new fort erected containing an acre of ground, a stockade fort with three block houses, an arsenal of brick, &c., with barracks with 30 rooms. Back of the town there is a high hill overlooking the town, affording a beautiful summer evening walk; the river is beautiful, and at Fort Pitt forms the Ohio river. The flat bottom boats built on the Monongahela are 12 feet wide and about 40 feet in length, with a cover on some part, calculated to move family and stock down the Ohio.*

Saturday, November 22d.—Marched from MacNeir's after raising two companies of infantry and one artillery, to Helmens and encamped. Being officer of the day, put the troops in motion at 3 o'clock and passed Turtle Creek in good season, found a hill almost impassable, and with Col. Crane and the rear guard spent the day and part of the evening in the most fatiguing manner in the mud helping out the teams, after which went to camp and was almost perished with the cold; remained at Helmens until Monday morning.

Monday, November 24th.—Marched from Helmens at sunrise to Greensburgh, the county of Westmoreland settled seven years ago, and now containing 200 houses, some elegantly built, the situation agreeable, but the streets muddy, like all the rest of the towns in this country.

* * * * *

"BRIGADE ORDERS.

CAMP AT MACNEIR'S, Nov. 20th, 1794.

* "By orders from the Commander-in-Chief, confirmed by General Bloomfield, five men from each company may be furloughed, of such as have near connexions in this part of the country, or such as are unable to march, but their furloughs must not extend to a longer term of time than to join their regiments again at Bedford. The men furloughed must take with them their arms and clothing, in order to prevent the regiments from being embarrassed with heavy baggage. Officers need not apply for leave of absence, as none can be granted them. Gen. Bloomfield directs that his brigade will hold themselves in perfect readiness to march to-morrow, and he feels confident that they will move in an orderly and very regular manner, for which the Jersey Blues have generally distinguished themselves, and on marching in order the company officers are absolutely and particularly called on to attend.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD."

[In the book containing the foregoing Journal is the following Song, composed by GOVERNOR HOWELL, of New Jersey, which our old citizens remember, as exceedingly popular at the time :—]

Jersey Blues.

I.

To arms once more our hero cries,
Sedition lives and order dies,
To peace and ease then bid adieu,
And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.
 Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue,
 Jersey Blue, Jersey Blue
 And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

II.

Since proud Ambition rears its head,
And murders rage, and discords spread,
To save from spoil the virtuous few,
Dash over the mountains, Jersey Blue.

III.

Rous'd at the call, with magic sound
The drums and trumpets circle round
As soon the corps their route pursue,—
So dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

IV.

Unstain'd with crimes, unus'd to fear,
In deep array our youths appear,
And fly to crush the rebel crew,
Or die in the mountains, Jersey Blue.

V.

Tho' tears bedew the maidens' cheeks,
And storms hang round the mountains bleak,
'Tis glory calls, to love adieu,
Then dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

VI.

Should foul misrule and party rage
With law and liberty engage,
Push home your steel, you'll soon re-view
Your native plains, brave Jersey Blue.
 Jersey Blue, Jersey Blue,
 And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY

BY MR. JACOB SPICER,

OF CAPE MAY COUNTY.

[*Continued from Page 104.*]

November 1st, 1775.—Attended at the Baptist meeting house according to previous notice, to confer with and receive the advice of my constituents upon the subject of the Governor's calling the Assembly, which it was expected would insist on great matters to be done for the defence of the country; but so trivial was this affair of importance, that only Messrs. James Whilldon, Jeremiah Hand, Thomas Leaming, John Leonard and some few others to about the number of 8 or 10 in the whole attended, whereas but a short time before I happened to be riding by the Court House on a court day and saw a great number of people convened, by estimation not less than 200, which to all appearance nothing but idle curiosity or trifling speculation had congregated. Is it not astonishing that man, dignified by nature, should esteem himself at leisure to attend idle curiosity, trifling speculation, from the pitching of a bar, heaving of a stone, hopping, jumping, wrestling, dancing, drinking, though contrary to law, running a horse, or trifling conference, and at the same time not think himself obliged to attend to the defence of his country or their exemption from debt and bondage. Surely this is most surprising and hard to account for, if we consider man as a reasonable creature; but very easy to reconcile, if he is void of that superior and distinguishing principle. But this great indifference to my request has obliged me to think the next time I attend the public, it will remain with them to crave my attendance, as I have theirs heretofore without being regarded. Though I was zealous for their welfare, and fond of conducting myself according to their reasonable commands, as a faithful servant is ever disposed, and do, and shall be my firm resolution while I remain their servant.

JACOB SPICER.

About January, 1756.—Between the 12th of March and the last of December I spent 114 days in attending the house (of Assembly,) besides the time I spent as Commissioner (with the Indians,) so that one-half of my time has been devoted, including the time spent as Commissioner, to the public service for 9 or 10 months past.

July 16th, 1756.—Am informed that within two months past Henry Hand, Thomas Walker, James Reney, and Mercy Ross brought each of them into the lower precinct a hogshead of rum; Hand's and Walker's are expended, and it is supposed Reney and Ross have sold between them one hogshead, which at that rate is three hogsheads in two months, and consequently 18 in a year in the lower precinct, but as it has been harvest time and the consumption something greater than common—say upon a medium 12 hhds. in a year, or 1200 gallons, which at the retailing price, 3s. 6d. per gallon, is £210 per year in cash, a larger sum than ever I have received *in cash* for goods, both wet and dry, since I have traded in the said precinct, being now upwards of two years. So that it is not the dry goods but the rum that's our hurt, since the former are frequently bartered for the industry of the populace and sold for long credit, and the greater part of them *not the superfluities* but the actual necessities of life.

August 15th, 1756.—Went to hear the trial between Jonathan Thompson plaintiff, and Clerks defendants, and the *Council* for Jonathan, Galloway, Moland and Read, and those for the Clerks, Murray, Smith and Kearny, who interrogated the evidences and read the title, &c. Murray opened the cause and produced the authorities on behalf of the defendants, after Galloway had done the like on the part of the plaintiff. Galloway insisting that the quintipartite line corroborated by the act of Assembly was the line which ought to be regarded, and not Keith's line—because the previous agreement for the ascertainment of that line, and the steps taken, were not conclusive, that it was done by a part of the parties and not the whole, and submitted to reference by only a part of that part, who even did not pursue the words of their power:—that a freehold could not pass by arbitrament, that the submitting parties could only be obliged to pay the obligation, and that the freehold would not pass thereby; hence he inferred that Keith's line was ineffectual, and the quintipartite line

confirmed by the Legislature and consequently conclusive, which left them land to the westward of it, and they held by a western right—whereas the defendants were only seized of an eastern right, and being so seized could not oust the plaintiff.

Murray, on the opposite side, pleaded first that the deed was void through uncertainty, that the words of the description were not sufficient to support the plaintiff's title, that his survey was never recorded, and therefore declared void by the act of Assembly of 1719, that their survey by the same act was established, and that although the quintipartite line was ascertained by the same act, there were savings in it to secure those in possession of the lands thereto adjacent, so that the very law they had produced militated against the plaintiff and established the defendant in his possession, that it was a settled maxim that the British laws, passed before we had any law of the Legislature here, were extended, and being excellent in their nature, and the right of the British subject, he could not be deprived thereof, but brought 'em over as his birth-right, that by an act passed in the 32 of H. 8, 60 years possession was a bar to claim, that the plaintiff did not come within the savings of that act, because it declared that all persons at that time beyond sea, in a state of minority, or under coverture, &c., and did not regard persons claiming after that act; that if there could be any dispute about the extension of that act, yet the legislature here had removed all doubt by declaring that it should be in force, and by it the plaintiff was barred from bringing his action, which he esteemed very reasonable, suggesting that titles would be very precarious and uncertain, if a long possession was not favored, and produced an authority to evince that long possession carried a violent presumption of right, and that violent presumption in many cases was evidence, and that this position was grounded upon law—though I don't remember he produced any authority in support of violent presumptions being evidence, though it was not so immediately objected against by those in opposition. Then Smith summed up the whole with brevity, confining it to a more narrow and concise compass, not advancing any new matter of law, expatiated upon the former points, improved the matter of evidence and fact, addressing himself to the judgment and passions of the jury, and treating the subject with sundry strokes of rhetoric and oratory, demonstrating himself to be the most completest orator, and exceeding any man I ever heard speak at a bar in point of eloquence. How *precarious a man's right*, when so accomplished a man undertakes to overthrow it. Then Gallaway spoke to the matter, urging again the validity of the quintipartite line and confirmation

thereof, urging that those who had not the certificate in their hands did not come within the meaning of the act, that it was impossible for a man to record a survey that was not in his possession, or to conform to the regulations of an act not in being, that the law did not require impossibilities, that the statute of H. 8, did not affect them, because it only related to lands in the right of an ancestor of which a man is not possessed, but that the plaintiff was in possession by the act of the legislature for transferring the uses of land without solemn livery of seizen, that the deed by this act was sufficient to transfer the possession without an actual entry, that suppose the statute of H. 8, was extended, they were not barred because within the limitation, having had an actual entry within 60 years, that the act, whatever had been suggested, was not extended until extended by the law of the Legislature here, who were undoubtedly convinced that the act of H. 8, was not extended, or they would have extended it, and that the extension was within 20 or 30 years, and consequently that they could not be barred, being within time, had they not otherwise been in possession by the act for establishing solemn livery of seisen, but as they were, the objection fell to the ground, that by the same authority he could produce an instance that declared a right might sleep, but could never die, that it might be trodden down, but never trodden under foot, and read the instance, and insisted upon the injustice of a man's right being overthrown upon account of another's having entered thereon, and enjoying the benefit thereof, and expatiating upon the subject he submitted to the jury. Then Moland rose, and as the subject was greatly exhausted no fresh matter could well be urged, and therefore it only remained for him to improve and inculcate the doctrine his contemporary had been laboring to establish, and this he seemed principally to confine himself unto, and as so much had been said before he did not dwell long upon the subject, but submitted to the jury. Then the judge summed up the matters of law and of fact, submitting the latter to the jury, who he said were judges thereof, and I was under expectation that they would find for the defendants, but the reasons I omit.

August 16th.—Hear that the jury have found for the defendants.

We, the subscribers, do promise to pay the Rev. John Brainard, the present missionary of the said Society amongst the Indians at Cranberry, or to his order, the sums respectively affixed to our names, for the purchase of the said lands, to be vested in the said Society, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, provided there be obtained by subscription

or otherwise within two years from the date hereof, a sum amounting to the consideration money to be paid for the said land.

New York, Dec. the 23d, 1756.

N. B. The consideration money is £880 proc.

(Subscribers,)	CHARLES READ,	-	-	-	£2	14s.
	JACOB SPICER,	-	-	-	2	
	JOSEPH YARD,	-	-	-	1	17
	ROBERT OGDEN,	-	-	-	3	
	STEPHEN CRANE,	-	-	-	1	10

John Schuyler sells cedar tops to the bakers cut into cord wood for 18s. per cord, and has sent for a great deal in New York, gives 18d. for cutting, and the cutter finds his own diet.

By agreement, public meetings in future to be held at the Baptist meeting house.

Household expenses for the year 1758, commencing the 1st day of January and ending the last day of December succeeding:—taken to myself for the above purpose, out of the shop at home and below, (account of foreign imports only,) viz.

Yds.			£.	s.	d.
8¾ 1-8	Princes linen, at bartering price,	-	0	14	2¾
47¼	Gartia,	-	6	3	6
38¾ 1-8	Holland,	-	8	14	3½
4 1-8 1-16	Cambrick,	-	1	19	2
86¾	Checks,	-	8	5	8¼
77½	Ozenburys,	-	6	4	8¾
7½	Brown roll,	-	7	6¾	
270¾ 1-8 1-16	of various kinds of linen, cost,	-	32	9	2
5½ lbs.	tea, 8s.	-	2	4	0
	Woolens, dye stuffs, spicery, and dry goods,	-	27	7	10¼
			62	1	0¼
To which add for wets—					
52	gallons of rum, 4s.	-	10	8	
30	do. molasses, 3s.	-	4	10	
150	lbs. sugar, 7s.	-	4	1	3
10	gallons wine, 8s.	-	4		
2	barrels cider,	-	1	4	
	Whole expense in foreign imports,	-	86	4	3¾
Equal to £7 3s. 8½ to each individual in my family.					

But perhaps the populace in general may not live at a proportionate expense with my family. I'll only suppose their foreign consumption at £4 to one individual, as the county consisted of 1100 in 1746, since which it has increased, then the consumption of foreign produce and manufactures in this county upon that estimate and supposition will stand at £4,400 annually, near one half of which will be linens, and it may be observed I have not included my salt articles in the above estimate.

(County Dr.)

Annual consumption of the county,	-	-	-	-	£4,400
To which add for public taxes,	-	-	-	-	160
Presbyterian minister,	-	-	-	-	60
Baptist do.	-	-	-	-	40
Education of Youth,	-	-	-	-	90
Doctor for man and beast,	-	-	-	-	100
					£4,850

(County Cr.)

The stock article is by estimation about - - £1,200

There is at least 10 boats belonging to the county which carry oysters, and admit they make three trips fall and three trips spring, each, and carry 100 bushels each trip, that makes 6000 bushels,

which at 2s. per bushel makes	-	-	-	-	600
Fourteen pilots, at £30 per annum,	-	-	-	-	420
Mitten article for the present year,	-	-	-	-	500
Cedar posts,	-	-	-	-	300
White cedar lumber,	-	-	-	-	500
Odd boards,	-	-	-	-	200
For pork and gammon,	-	-	-	-	200
Deer skin and venison hams,	-	-	-	-	120
Furs and feathers,	-	-	-	-	100
Hides and tallow,	-	-	-	-	120
Flax seed, neats' tongues, beeswax, and myrtle do.					80
Tar,	-	-	-	-	60
Coals,	-	-	-	-	30

Total Exports,	-	-	-	-	£4,430
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£420

Which leaves £420 to be paid by some uncertain fund, or left as a debt.

February 2d, 1762.—Weighed my old sow, she weighed $220\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and my stunted pig, about 6 months old, weighed $89\frac{1}{2}$. She eat up almost all my crop of corn!

[After a long calculation of what it cost him to feed and fatten 8 hogs he comes to the following conclusion.]

So that the value of the hogs was totally sunk by feeding them, particularly when corn is worth 3s. per bushel, and pork 30s. per 100 lbs. The common governing rate when they sell hogs here alive is 2s. per pound poor, and when well filled with swill will weigh prodigiously.

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